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M. F. RYAN, Business Manager.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. IX. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 16, 1871. NO. 85.

FIRST EDITION.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

THE PRINCE OF WALES OUT OF DANGER.

Transfer of Sumatra to England.

A Feeling of Great Relief in London.

LONDON, December 15, 6 P. M.—The latest from Sendringham, 3:30 P. M., states that the Prince has been tranquil all afternoon. The course of the fever continues favorable. The Queen will return to Windsor to-morrow. The bulletin was received with great cheering wherever posted up. A feeling of profound relief prevails in all quarters.

The Prince of Wales Still Improving.

LONDON, December 16, 1:30 A. M.—The official report from Sandringham at one o'clock says the Prince of Wales had some quiet sleep to-night.

Transfer of the French Government to Paris.

PARIS, December 16.—The Committee of the Assembly charged with the consideration of measures looking to the transfer of the seat of government from Versailles held a session to-day, and were addressed at length by President Theirs in favor of a return to Paris.

Sumatra Transferred to Great Britain.

THE HAGUE, December 16.—The Second Chamber of the States General adopted the treaty recently negotiated with Great Britain for the transfer of Sumatra to the latter power.

Miscellaneous Dispatches.

LONDON, December 15, 3 P. M.—The danger in the case of the Prince is so far lessened that a message has been telegraphed to the Princess Victoria, at Berlin, countermanding the order sent to her to come to Sandringham.

Quite a sensation has been produced by the refusal of certain extreme ritualists to say prayers for the Prince's recovery, in the absence of orders from their bishops.

Lady Charlotte Burgoyne, wife of Field Marshal Burgoyne, died last night.

The British press comment with severity on the reported attempts to bribe juries in New York.

LONDON, December 15.—The Chinese Embassy has sailed from Marseilles for Shanghai.

The Markets.

LONDON, December 15, 5 P. M.—Consols, money, 92¾; account 92⅞; 5-20s, 63, 92½; 5-20s, 65, 93⅛; 5-20s, 67, 93¾, extra 93⅝; 10-40s, 91¾; Crude Petroleum 1s 2½d.

PARIS, December 15.—Specie in Bank of France has increased 3,630,000f. Rentes 57f. 55c.

LIVERPOOL, December 15.—Cotton quiet; middling upland 10½; sales 10,000. Advices from Manchester less favorable and caused dullness; red winter wheat 11s 6d; flour 28s. Bacon 52s; lard 48s 3d.

THE WHARTON TRIAL.

Gen. Ketchum's Son on the Stand—The Financial Transactions Between the Prisoner and the Deceased.

ANNAPOLIS, December 15.—In the Wharton case to-day, Judge Miller ruled out the question propounded to Vanness as to how he came to be at Mrs. Wharton's house on a certain day, if well or sick, his symptoms, &c. Charles Ketchum was sworn. He is a son of the late Gen. Ketchum; has known the prisoner for twenty years; remembers the day when his father left Washington for Baltimore—June 5th; his health was then perfectly good as far as he can judge; he had a slight sore throat in April; witness next saw his father on Friday, 30th June, when he was dead; saw Mrs. Wharton at Mrs. Chubb's house in Washington on the 1st day of June; knew she was coming to Washington; when he met her with his brother she commenced to sympathize with them, saying she also had lost a good friend; her eyes were red with tears; she regretted to have to take on business matters so soon after his father's death, but necessity compelled her to do so; she then said she had called to see about $4,000 in bonds she had given my father she was going to leave Baltimore on Friday or Saturday, and desiring a letter of credit, she wished to secure the bonds; said she was going to Europe, and would leave New York on the following Wednesday; witness said at what time she had given those bonds to his father, and she replied about eighteen months ago; that she had given him four bonds each for one thousand dollars; they were five-twenty bonds bearing six per cent. interest, and he would have to turn and convert into 10-40s per cent. coupon; witness asked if his father had given any receipt for his bonds, and she answered no; asked if there were any witnesses to the transaction, and she said no; witness said he could do nothing, as the administrator had been appointed, and would not be until the next Saturday, and neither himself nor his brother could touch a cent before that time; she replied that would not do; that she must have Baltimore on Saturday, and must have money to obtain her letter of credit before she left; witness told her if she would accompany him to General Brice's office probably he could suggest some way by which the money could be raised, and she consented; witness then asked if she would be offended if he talked business to her; she replied that she would not; he then said his father's books showed that she was in debt to him twenty-six hundred dollars; she replied that she had paid that debt in two installments; that on July 17th, 1870, she paid $1,300, and $120 interest, and on January 12th, 1871, she paid the balance, $1,300, and $65 interest for six months; she said my father had noted these payments on the back of the note; that he had entered $120 as the amount due for interest at the last payment; when she said, "General, that is not right; it should be $65, the interest due, $1,300 for six months, you have calculated on $2,600;" he acknowledged the mistake, erased $1,300, and put down $65; he then handed her the note, saying: "Ellen, now that this transaction is ended, you had better destroy the note, as it may give you some trouble;" she destroyed the note in his presence; witness asked if there were any witnesses to the transaction, and she answered no; asked if she had any receipt for the payments of interest or principal, and she answered she had not; then to Gen. Brice's office, when he requested Mrs. Wharton to make known to him the object of her visit, when she said she had called to secure or obtain the payment of $4,000 in bonds; General Brice to witness's mind. The witness then detailed the statement made by Mrs. Wharton to General Brice in regard to the bonds, which was the same as made to himself; General Brice was astonished at her demand, and told her that his father's books and papers showed that she was in his debt to the amount of $2,600, and there was no evidence that General Ketchum was to pay her debt; General Brice then watched when she had given the bonds to General Ketchum; she said about eighteen months ago; General Brice said that the bonds must be there; she replied, four $1,000 five-twenty bonds, to be converted into 10-40s for safe-keeping; General Brice then asked about the $2,600, when she made no reply; witness stated that in regard to having paid it that she made to witness; the statement was made in full as to the payment and the advice of Gen. Ketchum to destroy the note, and its destruction; Gen. Brice asked if she or another she had paid the note; she replied in greenbacks; Gen. Brice asked if she was not afraid to carry so large a sum of money about; she said no; he asked if she had a receipt or any witness to the transaction; she answered no; asked if Mrs. Chubb did not know something about it; she replied that no one knew anything about it; the General then told her there were no possibilities of getting the bonds at that time, as the estate of General Ketchum was involved; that her trip to Europe depended on getting the bonds, she had better give up all hopes of going; she received the announcement with no apparent concern or emotion, and got up to leave, saying she was sorry she had not time to call on Mrs. Brice, but thought it was best she should not, as her presence might awaken a fresh grief; Mrs. Brice is a sister of General Ketchum; she sent her love to Mrs. Brice, and left; witness went with her to the sidewalk, and told her he would be over in Baltimore next day for his father's effects; they then separated.

In reply to a question from the Court, the witness answered: Mrs. Wharton stated that she had made payment to his father at Mrs. Chubb's house, the first day, July 4th, witness went to Baltimore and saw Mrs. Wharton at her house; then showed her a small pocket diary that belonged to his father, and asked her to examine it for herself; she declined to take the diary, saying she could not see to read it; it was about one o'clock in the day, and bright, as far as he remembers; witness asked if she had her glasses with her; she answered yes; it would make no difference if she had, she would be unable to read the witness then read to the Court, the entries in the diary read to witness were three credit payments of interest on R. E. W.'s note, each $130, dated January 17, 1870, July 16, 1870, and January 25, 1871; while reading the entries Mrs. Wharton interrupted him several times, and spoke of $3,000 in bonds; witness said if she would wait until he was through he would talk about the bonds; when he read the entry of the payment of interest January 25, 1871, Mrs. Wharton said that was not correct—it should be $65 instead of $130, and it was paid on the 17th of January, and not on the 25th; he asked if the payment was made by checks; she answered no; he asked if the payment of the principal had been made by check or draft; she said no, it was paid with money she had in the house, which she received from rents; he asked if she could give him from her books the dates on which she made the payments; she replied that she kept no books; did some times, but then there was no necessity; witness then asked her to make out memoranda of the dates on which the payments were made, which she promised to do, and to forward to him next day; witness also requested that the memoranda should contain the dates when the bonds were received by his father; she said she would not like to swear to exact dates, as she kept no books; witness told her he would take General Eaton with him to the Safe Deposit Company in Washington, and have him examine the bonds and see if there was any indication they belonged to her; she consented, but does not remember in what words; she also stated that she would not understand why my father claimed that she was in debt, as he had paid him all that was due him by her; it was necessary in consequence to have a settlement before she left for Europe, unless he had reference to the conversation she had with him; she then told me my father had informed her that he had been looking at a house somewhat like hers, and that if he made up his mind above his figure, and would have to ask her to return the compliment of the loan to her, and he would give her a mortgage on the house; she told my father she did not know if she could spare the money, but if she could possibly let him have any of the $4,000 she would do so, and that as he had accepted her note, she would certainly accept his without taking a mortgage; she also said she was sorry to be urging a payment at such a time, but was not only compelled to say so, but she had been urged at times, that in one or two recent conversations with her she had noticed she had lost the thread of the conversation; witness said he had not observed it himself or heard replied that he had not observed it himself or heard any one else mention it; does not remember on Friday, 23d inst., he went to Mrs. Wharton on Friday, 23d June, the day previous to his father's leaving for Baltimore, and asked him if Mrs. Wharton had paid the money due him, and he replied that he had not; when Mrs. Wharton was in Washington, on the Tuesday previous, she told him she had some unpleasant quarrel with Mrs. Chubb, and could not pay him then, and she had asked Mrs. Chubb, himself and witness to spend Saturday night at her house, and promised to pay him on that day; his father said he had no opposition to her keeping the money so long as she remained in the country, as she paid good interest; knew she was in delicate health, and he might never see her again; she also said she had used the money to keep pay for his house. Witness asked Mrs. Wharton how she had received the interest on the bonds, and she replied, in gold, greenbacks and bonds, at different times, which my father paid her; witness went with Gen. Eaton to examine the bonds, which was done; they found no indications that any of the bonds belonged to Mrs. Wharton; he had promised to let her know the result of the examination by General Eaton by letter, and did so; they also looked among the papers for some evidence of the payments made by Mrs. Wharton, but none was found; witness said that his father bought a house in Washington on June 12th for $11,500, for which he paid the full amount on June 24th; he had a receipt for the payment in full; a canceled check for the amount was shown; but objected to by the defense.

The witness continued: On the occasion of his going to Baltimore for his father's effects, Mrs. Wharton took him to the room where his father died, and showed him a valise, umbrella and hat; she then went down stairs and returned, bringing the valise in Mrs. Wharton's presence, taking out the clothes and searching the pockets to see if he could find her note; he found nothing; the vest was in the valise; his father was fifty-eight years old; he never used drugs or laudanum.

The prosecution now offered in evidence the books kept by Gen. Ketchum, to show the indebtedness of Mrs. Wharton to him. Counsel for the defense objected, and Mr. Steele suggested that the jury be allowed to retire before argument on the question of admitting the books commenced. This was assented to by counsel for the prosecution, and the jury retired. Mr. Haynes then commenced his argument, citing authorities on which the objection was based, at the conclusion of which the court adjourned.

STATE POLITICS.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BROOKVILLE, December 15, 1871.

The Jefferson county delegates to the Republican State Convention have been instructed to support Gen. Harry White for Governor.

The Brookville *Republican* favors the nomination of Hon. I. G. Gordon as the Republican candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court, at the next Republican State Convention. The *Republican* says: Judge Gordon's record while occupying the bench, as well as a long and successful practice of his profession amongst us, points to him as the proper man for the position, and we hope to see his claims duly recognized.

Brakeman Seriously Injured at Washingtonville, Ohio.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

LEETONIA, O., December 15, 1871.

A brakeman on the Niles and New Lisbon Railway, by the name of Crow, of Youngstown, while fixing a draw bar on a car at Washingtonville, about one mile and a half from here, was caught between the cars and very seriously and it is thought fatally injured.

Proceedings of the House of Representatives Yesterday.

Very little was done in the House yesterday. The bill making appropriation for public buildings in Chicago, with an amendment reducing the amount from five to four million dollars, was passed. Two appropriation bills for carrying out the treaty of Washington were passed, and the House adjourned till Monday. The Senate adjourned on Thursday until Monday.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., December 15, 1871, 7:30 P.M.

PROBABILITIES.

The cloudiness will probably clear away for a short time on the south and middle Atlantic coast, followed on Saturday again by a falling of the barometer, southwest winds and cloudy weather. The storm center in Minnesota will move east and southeastward, with brisk southwest winds on the lakes and, its influence will extend to the Middle and Eastern States by Saturday night. Southerly winds with rising temperature and cloudy weather will probably extend over the Gulf States. Cautionary signals continue at Chicago, Grand Haven and Milwaukee, and are ordered for Detroit, Toledo, Cleveland and Buffalo.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH

Gen. Pruello, of the Spanish army, died in Cuba on Thursday.

C. R. P. Lawrence, a wealthy old gentleman from Elgin, Ill., leaped from a third story window of the American House, Boston, yesterday, in a temporary fit of insanity, and received fatally fatal injuries.

Charles Mellen, of the firm of Mellen, Ward & Co., Boston, convicted of fraud against the government and sentenced to five years' imprisonment and a fine of $100,000, has been pardoned by the President and the fine remitted.

At Cleveland, yesterday, John Cooper, colored, was convicted of murder in the first degree, in killing James H. Swing, also colored, about a month ago. That No testimony was taken for the defense, except Cooper, who continues to insist he was not guilty of the act. The whole trial only occupied three hours.

More difficulties from snow are reported along the line of the Union Pacific Railroad. The train west, due at Logan Thursday afternoon, arrived Friday evening. And the train due there last evening is reported at Rawlins Station. Trouble from drifting snow is also reported on the summit between Cheyenne and Laramie.

John Ware was executed at Camden, N. J., yesterday, for the murder of his father. He left a confession, stating that he killed his father because he ill-treated his (John's) mother.

Ten inches of snow fell at Richmond, Va., yesterday, and at last accounts the storm was unabated.

At breakfast with the Mayor of Montreal yesterday, the Grand Duke Alexis expressed great sympathy for the Prince of Wales, and expressed the hope that the favorable accounts lately received would be confirmed.

HORSE THIEF ARRESTED.

Dorrington Captured at Last—He Turns Up in the Poultry Business.

Chief of Police Irving and detective Joseph Cupples yesterday effected what promises to be a very important arrest. From time to time we have chronicled certain illegal transactions in horse-dealing which were a little out of the regular order of business, the financier being a man named John Dorrington. There are a couple of informations against Dorrington at the office of Alderman Bowden, in Allegheny, for horse stealing. Other charges of a similar nature stand against him, in which the prosecutors are Mr. Andrew Jacks, Mr. John Mcclain and Wilson Bros. The special information, on which the prisoner is held, was made yesterday before Magistrate Mc Mullin, and charges Dorrington with the larceny as bailee of a horse and buggy, the property of Mr. Mcmullin, of Allegheny. It is alleged that, in November last, the accused obtained the horse and buggy from the owner, and tried to sell them for a good round sum. He did sell him the buggy for $40, and left the horse in his stable until claimed.

For some time past the detectives had ascertained that Dorrington had been back and forth to and from the city and have been keeping a sharp lookout for him. Yesterday the officers named dropped on their man in the Diamond market, where he was in possession of a two-horse wagon, and was engaged in selling turkeys and chickens. In the wagon with him was a young man named J. F. Crow, residing in the suburb of Troy, Ohio. The horses, wagon, Dorrington and the chickens and turkeys were taken charge of by officers at the Mayor's office. The principal of the prisoners was under the influence of liquor at the time and was speedily placed in a cell.

Crow stated that he and Dorrington came down from California, Pa., where they had been engaged in stopping a couple of months. Crow came down last evening, he said, and Dorrington followed him to-day. The team, Crow says, Dorrington hired in Brownsville. The unfortunate Crow, supposing Dorrington had been arrested for horse-stealing, followed the party to the Mayor's office, where he earnestly begged the latter to release his prisoner and he would "take him home all right. The request was not complied with with any cheerful alacrity. The arrest is a most important one, and highly creditable to the new Chief and Mr. Cupples.

Last night a telegram was received from the authorities of Pittsburgh, directing that Crow was "all right," and to send him and the wagon and horses home. He will start for Brownsville to-day.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Collier.

In the case of Daniel Robinson, tried for aggravated assault and battery, on oath of George Johnston, the jury found a verdict of guilty of assault and battery.

Casper Graf plead guilty to a charge of larceny by bailee, on oath of Frank Sercher. The prosecutor was given a pair of boots valued at nine dollars, to deliver to a third party, but instead of doing so he pawned them. Sentenced to the Workhouse for ten months.

Clifford Ryland plead guilty to the larceny of sixty bottles of whisky, valued at one hundred and sixty dollars, the property of Henry M. Bennett, of the Central Hotel. Sentenced to imprisonment in the County Jail for eleven months.

James McDonal was convicted of fornication and bastardy, on oath of Rebecca Vaughn. He was ordered to pay a fine of ten dollars to the Commonwealth, twenty dollars to the prosecutrix, and the further sum of one dollar and twenty-five cents per week for the term of five years.

The Court was compelled to adjourn at an early hour on account of the absence of parties whose cases had been placed on the trial list.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Sterrett.

Col. Bayne, District Attorney, forfeited a number of recognizances in cases which had been called for trial, and attachments were issued. This course will be pursued hereafter against all plaintiffs and defendants who fail to answer when their cases are called. The recognizances, when forfeited, will be promptly sued upon, so that sureties will avoid serious trouble and loss by looking after those cases for whom they have gone bail. This course has been deemed absolutely necessary in consequence of the failure of parties to answer when their cases are called.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY

Commonwealth against,

Joseph Chenytennan,	Levi Richey,
Wm. Telegral,	James D. O'Neill,
Wm. Patterson,	Bridget Shalock,
Louis Hilsen,	Downey,
John A. Miller.	

District Court—Judge Kirkpatrick.

The jury in the case of C. W. Robb vs. Wm. Wilson, for $5,000 damages reported, was submitted to the jury, but no verdict had been rendered at adjournment.

The case of Ewing and wife vs. Morgan's administrator, was still on trial at adjournment, and will be resumed on Monday morning.

Common Pleas—Judges Sterrett and Stowe.

In the case of Mundorf vs. Barford and Steinmetz, action on a mechanics' lien, the jury found for the plaintiff.

The case of Kneeland vs. Fox et al. went to the jury. No verdict.

Hakewell & Marthens vs. Kaufman. Action to recover for the printing of a lot of Methodist hymn books. Verdict for plaintiffs for the amount claimed.

Six Steinways Given Away.

Not less than six Steinway Pianos have already been bought at Hacket & Bro.'s warerooms, 122 Fourth street, to be given away by the purchasers as Christmas gifts to their families. Heads of families should not forget that the presentation, at this season, of a fine Steinway, is to realize the daring wish and highest ambition of every family circle. A splendid stock of Upright Grand and Square "Steinways" has been specially provided by the Messrs. Ricker, and they are offered at prices not exceeding those of any other first-class pianos. It is confidently expected that not less than *twenty* of these fine instruments will be sold for holiday gifts.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

Appropriation for Public Buildings in Chicago.

ARGUMENT AS TO THE TAX ON DIVIDENDS.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 15, 1871.

Appropriation for Public Buildings in Chicago.

Mr. Garfield, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported Farwell's bill for the construction of public buildings at Chicago to the House to-day, and urged its immediate passage. He was followed by Platt, of the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, who also requested prompt action from members in disposing of it. Mr. Holman, who is constitutionally opposed to any appropriation which originates from the Republican side of the House, and who always has on hand innumerable amendments reducing such appropriations one-half, sat uneasily in his seat until he was recognized by the Speaker, when he sent one of those cut and dried propositions to reduce the four millions asked for in the bill to two millions. Mr. Randall displayed considerable feeling in regard to the bill, and after some little display of this character, wanted to strike out that portion of the bill which makes the location of the future site of the Postoffice uncertain and contingent. From these two members came the only opposition and unkind remarks offered. Other Democrats, as ex-Governor Swann, Marshall and Voorhees, went out of their way to bestow eulogiums upon Chicago, and to advocate the passage of the bill, not on grounds of charity but justice and public necessity. Mr. Farnsworth, whose familiarity with postal matters, as Chairman of the Committee on Postoffices and Post roads, gave his services peculiar value in this emergency, making the most forcible speech of the day in behalf of the bill. Messrs. Banks, Dawes and Cox also made strong appeals in its behalf. In fact, the temper of the House was so favorable and generously disposed that the remarks, with but few exceptions, were repetitions of good will and wishes for Chicago. Holman and Randall's amendments were supported by hardly anybody but themselves, and the bill was finally passed by 142 to 29, without amendment, save in reducing the appropriation from five to four millions, and an alteration in the phraseology providing that the State of Illinois should relinquish jurisdiction over the site to the United States. Following is the bill as finally passed:

That the Secretary of the Treasury be and hereby is authorized and directed to purchase at private sale or by condemnation, in pursuance of the statutes of Illinois, the remainder of the square of ground not now belonging to the United States, on which the Custom House and Postoffice building lately destroyed by fire in Chicago was situated, if the same can be obtained either by private purchase or condemnation, or what, in his judgment, is a fair and reasonable price; and if not, then it shall be his duty to purchase in one of the ways aforesaid some other square of ground in Chicago not more than two squares distant from the square on which said building destroyed by fire was located, and to cause to be erected on the square purchased a fire-proof building suitable for the accommodation of the Custom House, Sub-Treasury, Postoffice, United States courts, Pension and Internal Revenue offices, and for this purpose there is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated two million dollars, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, who shall report plans and estimates to be made, so that no expenditure be made or authorized for the full completion of said building, including cost of site, exceeding four million dollars; and before any money be expended upon the construction of the building, the plan of same shall be approved by the Secretary of the Treasury, Postmaster General and Attorney General, provided, that no money hereby appropriated shall be used or applied for the purpose until a valid title to the land for the site of such building shall be vested in the United States, and until the State of Illinois shall also duly release jurisdiction thereof and relinquish to the United States the right to take or hold the land as a site for property of the United States that may be erected thereon during the time that the United States shall be or remain the owner thereof.

A Correction.

The statement in those dispatches, last night, that Stevenson, of Ohio, signed the request for a change in the Pension office, was a mistake. Perry, Stevenson and Wilson were the three Republicans who did not sign.

The Tax on Dividends

Lyman Elmore, Esq., and Charles E. Pike, ex-Solicitor of Internal Revenue, made an argument to-day before the Senate Finance Committee in reference to the liability of banks, railroads and insurance companies for the internal revenue tax imposed on dividends declared on interest paid during the last five months of 1870. This question has heretofore created a contrariety of opinion between the Revenue Bureau and Treasury Department. The opinion of the Committee is that these corporations ought not to be held liable.

The Duty on Coal and Salt.

Mr. Trumbull has decided to move that the Senate Committee on Finance be discharged from further consideration of the bills of the House repealing the duty on coal and salt, with the purpose of having the Senate act immediately upon them.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 15, 1871.

RESULT OF THE CAUCUS OF REPUBLICAN SENATORS.

The Republican Senators held a caucus this morning, continuing therein several hours, upon Frelinghuysen's resolution now pending in the Senate. The result was that they agreed to support it, with an amendment omitting that part instructing the Committee on Investigations and Retrenchment to consider the expediency of so amending the laws under which appointments are made, as that no one shall be made, and to provide for withdrawing the public service from being used as an instrument of political or party patronage. The resolution as thus amended instructs the committee to inquire into the expenditures in all the departments of the civil service of the United States, and to report any and what offices ought to be abolished; any and what salary or allowance ought to be reduced; what are the methods of procuring accountability in public affairs; what offices in the Executive Department, of the public money; whether moneys have been paid out illegally, whether any officers or agents or other persons have been or are employed in the public service without authority of law or unnecessarily, and generally how and to what extent the expenses of the service of the country may and ought to be reduced. The caucus then agreed on the following named Senators to comprise the committee: Messrs. Buckingham, Howe, Pratt, Harlan, Stewart, Pool and Bayard. The last named is the only Democrat on the committee. The caucus carefully excluded from the committee those who had taken part in the debate on reporting the bill, and Senator Trumbull and Schurz have no place on it.

Mr. Marshall, who conducted the examination of the witness, announced that he had finished.

Mr. Barton, counsel for Mr. Hay, then cross-examined Mr. Cohen at some length, during which the witness denied that he remembered anything that occurred said about a month after the news of the first count had reached Humbert's office; denied that he knew an intimate friendship existed between Keep and Webster; denied that he visited Mr. Coffin's son, and desired him to influence his father to "Shell Out;" said he called on Mr. Coffin to see Mr. Coffin, to demand an explanation, but the father was not at home; he thought he said to the son who threatened to work for the whole Democratic ticket next year; thought he left his name; never heard of the name "Big Jim;" Mr. Cohen also stated that he had no recollection of having had any conversation with Mr. Coffin or with the Internal Re (Cohen) had taken in the

CONSCRIPTION MYSTERIES.

Joseph Hoen, Esq., Brittle Agent, was next called and corroborated the testimony of Mr. Cohen in the main. He stated that Cohen and others were at Humbert's office when the news of the first count came up. When Mr. Ross visited the school house, after supper, he found the door locked, and rapped for admittance. One of the election officers opened the door, but closed it upon his head through, and said no one was allowed inside, by order of Humbert. The door of the room was opened by the sole of a boot.

Mr. W. H. Boggs, an inspector of the election, testified that he was present during the whole of the second count; it was after ten o'clock when the count ended; the only persons present, besides the members of the Board, were Constable Keep, Squire Hunter and Gracey, the janitor; Humbert and Cohen were present. Webster was there at the close of the first count, but at the beginning of the second count, and returned during the third count. Cohen might have been in the room, but if he was, he certainly was not in sight.

On cross-examination Mr. Boggs was asked if he had not stated to Mr. Coffin a day or two after the 15th, to how the thing was fixed for Humbert. This was objected to as not proper cross-examination.

THE "STUFFING" STORY FLATLY DENIED.

Q.—Were you in company with Mr. Jake Webster, on the night of this election, at the corner of Second and Short streets, in the city of Pittsburgh, at eight o'clock, or any other hour that night? A.—I was not.

Q.—Did you, on that night, ask Mr. G. W. Coffin if he had any tickets in his pockets, and obtain from him five tickets, and scratch the name of Captain Hay therefrom, and hand them to Mr. Webster? A.—I did not; I was a stanch friend of Mr. Hay all day and evening, and voted for him.

Q.—Did you, after the first count, enter that school house, in company with Mr. Coffin and Mr. Webster, and after a few minutes go up to Mr. Coffin and say, Marshall and Voorhees, went out of their way to bestow eulogiums upon Chicago, and to advocate the passage of the bill, not on grounds of charity but justice and public necessity. Mr. Farnsworth, whose familiarity with postal matters, as Chairman of the Committee on Postoffices and Post roads, gave his services peculiar value in this emergency, making the most forcible speech of the day in behalf of the bill. Messrs. Banks, Dawes and Cox also made strong appeals in its behalf. In fact, the temper of the House was so favorable and generously disposed that the remarks, with but few exceptions, were repetitions of good will and wishes for Chicago. Holman and Randall's amendments were supported by hardly anybody but themselves, and the bill was finally passed by 142 to 29, without amendment, save in reducing the appropriation from five to four millions, and an alteration in the phraseology providing that the State of Illinois should relinquish jurisdiction over the site to the United States. Following is the bill as finally passed:

That the Secretary of the Treasury be and hereby is authorized and directed to purchase at private sale or by condemnation, in pursuance of the statutes of Illinois, the remainder of the square of ground not now belonging to the United States, on which the Custom House and Postoffice building lately destroyed by fire in Chicago was situated, if the same can be obtained either by private purchase or condemnation, or what, in his judgment, is a fair and reasonable price; and if not, then it shall be his duty to purchase in one of the ways aforesaid some other square of ground in Chicago not more than two squares distant from the square on which said building destroyed by fire was located, and to cause to be erected on the square purchased a fire-proof building suitable for the accommodation of the Custom House, Sub-Treasury, Postoffice, United States courts, Pension and Internal Revenue offices, and for this purpose there is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated two million dollars, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, who shall report plans and estimates to be made, so that no expenditure be made or authorized for the full completion of said building, including cost of site, exceeding four million dollars; and before any money be expended upon the construction of the building, the plan of same shall be approved by the Secretary of the Treasury, Postmaster General and Attorney General, provided, that no money hereby appropriated shall be used or applied for the purpose until a valid title to the land for the site of such building shall be vested in the United States, and until the State of Illinois shall also duly release jurisdiction thereof and relinquish to the United States the right to take or hold the land as a site for property of the United States that may be erected thereon during the time that the United States shall be or remain the owner thereof.

A Correction.

The statement in those dispatches, last night, that Stevenson, of Ohio, signed the request for a change in the Pension office, was a mistake. Perry, Stevenson and Wilson were the three Republicans who did not sign.

The Tax on Dividends

Lyman Elmore, Esq., and Charles E. Pike, ex-Solicitor of Internal Revenue, made an argument to-day before the Senate Finance Committee in reference to the liability of banks, railroads and insurance companies for the internal revenue tax imposed on dividends declared on interest paid during the last five months of 1870. This question has heretofore created a contrariety of opinion between the Revenue Bureau and Treasury Department. The opinion of the Committee is that these corporations ought not to be held liable.

The Duty on Coal and Salt.

Mr. Trumbull has decided to move that the Senate Committee on Finance be discharged from further consideration of the bills of the House repealing the duty on coal and salt, with the purpose of having the Senate act immediately upon them.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 15, 1871.

RESULT OF THE CAUCUS OF REPUBLICAN SENATORS.

The Republican Senators held a caucus this morning, continuing therein several hours, upon Frelinghuysen's resolution now pending in the Senate. The result was that they agreed to support it, with an amendment omitting that part instructing the Committee on Investigations and Retrenchment to consider the expediency of so amending the laws under which appointments are made, as that no one shall be made, and to provide for withdrawing the public service from being used as an instrument of political or party patronage. The resolution as thus amended instructs the committee to inquire into the expenditures in all the departments of the civil service of the United States, and to report any and what offices ought to be abolished; any and what salary or allowance ought to be reduced; what are the methods of procuring accountability in public affairs; what offices in the Executive Department, of the public money; whether moneys have been paid out illegally, whether any officers or agents or other persons have been or are employed in the public service without authority of law or unnecessarily, and generally how and to what extent the expenses of the service of the country may and ought to be reduced. The caucus then agreed on the following named Senators to comprise the committee: Messrs. Buckingham, Howe, Pratt, Harlan, Stewart, Pool and Bayard. The last named is the only Democrat on the committee. The caucus carefully excluded from the committee those who had taken part in the debate on reporting the bill, and Senator Trumbull and Schurz have no place on it.

The Winter Term.

The fall term of the Pittsburgh Female College, one of the best institutions for the thorough education of young ladies in the county, which closed recently, was an exceedingly prosperous one, and the winter term, which opened on Monday last, promises prosperous, so far as the attendance of pupils is concerned. There is no female college or seminary in the county where young ladies receive such a thorough training in the various branches of education, as well as in all the accomplishments, and it is an institution of which Pittsburgh may well feel proud. Prof. Pershing, the President, is absent this week for so much toward making the college what it is, an established favorite with the people. He has called entertainments in the college chapel Tuesday evening, the 19th inst., at 7½ o'clock, and as these entertainments are always largely attended, the chapel will doubtless be crowded.

Petition in Bankruptcy.

In the bankruptcy branch of the United States District Court yesterday, a petition was filed in behalf of Messrs. Littell & Mechling, of this city, asking that Samuel B. Shutton, of Titusville, be adjudicated a bankrupt. The petitioners allege that Shutton is indebted to them in the sum of $645 29, and that with a view of giving preference to others he has given warrants to confess judgment to Foster Gehr, Andrew C. Mcallister, John Fehr, all of Crawford county. The usual order to show cause was issued and made returnable on the 27th inst.

The Poultry Show.

The attention of farmers and breeders of poultry is called to the advertisement of the Western Pennsylvania Poultry Society in another column of this paper. The society was organized but a few months since, and has now an extensive membership, embracing most all the leading poultry breeders in the county, and the exhibition, at the City Hall, commencing January 30th and ending Saturday, February 3d, promises to be of great interest, as well as highly beneficial. The office of the Society is at the Exchange Hotel, Mr. William Bingham, 3d Market street, where any information relative to the coming exhibition can be obtained.

SILVER PLATED WARE for the holidays at the Department Store, 59 Fifth avenue.

Fireside Games.

MESSRS. J. R. Weldin & Co., booksellers and stationers, 101 Wood street, have just received and opened a large assortment of games of amusement for the holidays as well as a full line of other holiday goods, including picture and toy books for the little folks, neat and elegantly bound volumes expressly for holiday presents, and a full stock of card cases, paper knives, gold pens, pen holders, pen wipers, fancy ink stands, &c. Their stock of fancy tinted and initial note paper, with envelopes to match, is unsurpassed in the city. Call and examine their stock.

SOLID GOLD CHAINS, for Christmas presents, cheap at the Department Store, Masonic Hall building.

THE HAY-HUMBERT CASE.

Yesterday's Testimony Before the Commissioner—Flat Contradiction.

The examination of witnesses in the Hay-Humbert contested election case was resumed yesterday afternoon, at the office of J. S. Ferguson, Esq.

MR. COHEN'S STATEMENT

Josiah Cohen, Esq., was the first witness examined on the part of Mr. Humbert. He testified:

Am a resident of the First ward, and a member of the Pittsburgh bar; remember the election held for Alderman in 1870; was at the election and remained there until shortly before the first count was concluded; I can't state exactly the time I left, but think it was about reading o'clock; went to Alderman Humbert's office; I went there alone; I was in Alderman Humbert's office when I heard the result of the first count; the room was crowded; there were present as far as I can remember, during the time, Mr. Ross, Mr. Joseph Ross, Mr. Cuthbert, Mr. G. W. Coffin, Mr. Fitzsimmons, I think, and others I don't remember; I remained at the office to the best of my knowledge, nearly ten o'clock; I left then to take supper, and think I was in company with Messrs. Rees and Ross, Captain A. S. Miller and Mr. Cuthbert, I think, but am not certain; we went to the corner of Fourth and Market; I didn't know the name then, but know now it was Pancoast's; we had oysters there; suppose we remained there half an hour together; when we left Pancoast's the company I was with scattered; I think it was about half-past ten when we left Pancoast's; I went to my own residence on Second avenue; I did not leave my residence that night again.

Q.—From the time you left the school house where the election was conducted, before the conclusion of the first count, did you again visit the school house, or the neighborhood of the school house about that night? A.—I did not to the best of my knowledge and belief.

THE "STUFFING" STORY FLATLY DENIED.

Q.—Were you in company with Mr. Jake Webster, on the night of this election, at the corner of Second and Short streets, in the city of Pittsburgh, at eight o'clock, or any other hour that night? A.—I was not.

Q.—Did you, on that night, ask Mr. G. W. Coffin if he had any tickets in his pockets, and obtain from him five tickets, and scratch the name of Captain Hay therefrom, and hand them to Mr. Webster? A.—I did not; I was a stanch friend of Mr. Hay all day and evening, and voted for him.

Q.—Did you, after the first count, enter that school house, in company with Mr. Coffin and Mr. Webster, and after a few minutes go up to Mr. Coffin and say, Mr. Coffin, we have got your son Webster in custody; we've got him dead to rights, and if you don't come right down here before referred to, or did you know of any person furnishing Mr. Webster with tickets that night? A.—I did not. Mr. Webster was in an entire stranger to me at that time. I had not then, nor have I now, anything more than a passing acquaintance with Mr. Coffin. I think I never spoke fifty words to Mr. Coffin in my life.

NO KNOWLEDGE OF FRAUD.

Q.—Did you, after the fraud being committed by Jacob Webster, by dropping tickets into the election box on the night before referred to? A.—I had no such knowledge.

R.—When did you first hear of this story in regard to Mr. Coffin, Mr. Webster and yourself, as testified to by Mr. G. W. Coffin? A.—I think it was on the Monday morning, December 4th of this year, and then it was told to me by John Cuthbert, on my way to my office.

WHOLLY UNTRUE.

Q.—Have you heard that statement under oath of Gen. W. Coffin in Justice Ross's office, Webster and Coffin, of the dropping of certain tick

The Daily Commercial.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1871.

THE bill which has passed the House of Representatives, fixing the number of Congressmen at 283, in case it passes the Senate in the same shape, will give Allegheny county two members of Congress. Pennsylvania will gain two members of Congress under it.

THE appointment of GEORGE H. WILLIAMS to the position of Attorney General, is said to give general satisfaction, comparatively few men in the country possessing in so eminent a degree the qualifications for the proper discharge of the various duties of that office. As a Senator and jurist Mr. WILLIAMS has achieved a wide and enviable reputation, his judgment being cool and dispassionate, and his mental powers vigorously and carefully trained. He is in the prime of life, being about fifty years of age. He is a native of the State of New York, but has resided in Oregon for a number of years. He was appointed Supreme Judge of the Territory, and took an active part in the State Constitutional Convention. He was elected United States Senator in 1864, and at the expiration of his term was appointed one of the representatives of the United States Government in the Washington International Commission. His appointment as Attorney General will unquestionably strengthen the administration in the estimation of the country.

WOULD it not be a good idea to signalize the advent of Christmas, now so near at hand, by the enactment of the Amnesty measure whose passage, sooner or later, is inevitable? The season of Christmas is the time of general forgiveness, fraternization and rejoicing; of the olive branch as well as the mistleto bough, of giving and receiving, of the burying of old enmities and the beginning of new friendships, of warm fires in the heart as well as blazing yule logs upon the hearth, of consecrations as well as recreations, of sympathies, forbearances, charities, and the play and exercise of whatever functions and faculties may help to bring "peace on earth and good will toward men." This Amnesty measure must come; it is only a question of time. What better time than the present for the performance of such an act? Let us make a Christmas gift to the remaining disfranchised people of the South, so that in every home throughout the land there may be, as far as it is in our power to make it, "a merry Christmas and a happy New Year."

SENATOR SUMNER'S Bill abolishing all except stamp and spirit taxes, and with them the entire internal revenue machinery, is meeting with general favor. It gives effect to public opinion and the recommendation of the President at one stroke; and Congress by promptly passing it would insure the supremacy of the Republican party beyond dispute. With taxes abolished, as the President recommends and as the people wish, there will be no necessity for the machinery, and there should be no hesitation about responding to the recommendation by those whose duty it is to act. The country wants to get rid of war taxes and the machinery thereof, just as soon as possible. The President and the Secretary of the Treasury both tell Congress that the time has come when these may be safely abolished, and Mr. SUMNER'S bill proposes simply to accomplish this object. To this there is no organized opposition as yet. Senator SHERMAN doubts whether the Senate can originate such legislation, and "revenue reformers" fancy it would somehow block their game. As a measure out of the fullness of time it must go through.

THE marked characteristics of the Hebrew race, and the growing importance of the Jewish element as a constituent part of our composite nationality, has of late created considerable public interest respecting the sentiments, customs, and social and religious movements of that community. In a thoughtful and elaborate paper on "The Jews, and what they are coming to," published in the January *Galaxy*, the writer—himself a member of the Hebrew race—takes the ground that the Jews of this country will ultimately be merged with their Christian neighbors, and become undistinguishable from them. Only two agencies, he states, prevent the consummation of that event during the present generation—the command which forbids intermarriage with Gentiles, and the ordinance of circumcision. While the present generation will probably obey both of these laws, they are daily losing their force under the progressive influence of the age, and the cosmopolitan spirit of the American people; and, the writer believes, the second generation of Hebrews born in this country will refuse obedience to these two ancient ordinances, and that within fifty years they will in their facial expression, habits, observances and forms of worship, become undistinguishable from the mass of humanity around them.

GAIL HAMILTON, who, whatever differences may exist as to certain of her views, is admitted to be one of the most forcible and incisive writers of her sex, asks the pertinent question why, if we desire heathen people to work upon, we do not take those which are here, ready to our hand, instead of going around to the other side of the world into countries where we are not wanted? It is not proposed to discuss the matter here, but it would really seem that the question deserves more consideration than it has hitherto received. If we are so powerless for good to the heathen at our own doors, and over whom we have complete control, what abiding results are to be expected from exporting our Missionaries to countries which have again and again intimated to us that they consider our efforts at proselyting in the light of an impertinent intrusion? The Greeks are at our own doors, and there are certainly two sides to the question whether it is the highest spiritual economy and patriotism to send our best men and women from home, while so much appalling wickedness flourishes and festers close by our own hearthsides. There is, right among us, work for as many Missionaries, and as much money and machinery, as can be employed—at least at present. Is it good husbandry to neglect our own fields, and let our own humanity run into its present bitter and hideous waste? If, however, both domestic and foreign fields can be cultivated, all the better. If only one, which?

ANTI-GERMANISM IN RUSSIA.

If the telegraph tells the truth about the St. Petersburg scandal, Prince REUSS could make out a clear case of assault and battery against the Czarewich. The affair, however, would seem to be worse than any difficulty susceptible of solution by ordinary legal means, and settlement by the duello is equally out of the question where so precious a life as that of the Russian heir apparent would be exposed to peril. Unless, indeed, the poet COWPER'S suggestion were adopted, and the enraged wranglers were permitted "to encounter with well loaded fists." But though the Czarewich's conduct in the quarrel makes it not impossible that he might be willing to grant his antagonist the chance of "beating him black and blue," we may be well assured that the German Prince would instantly reject the proposal as undignified and in every sense unsatisfactory, inconsistent with the military traditions of his class and therefore degrading. What may be the final outcome of the ruffle we are quite unable to conjecture. It is, however, satisfactory to be assured, in an authorative manner, that no rupture between the two great empires concerned is looked for as a consequence of the shindy, and, in our concern for the honor of Prince REUSS, and of the German name, we are pleased with the suggestion of a local German contemporary, that an apology on the part of the Czarewich, or his prolonged banishment from the Court, will probably be deemed a healing plaster for both wounds.

The quarrel is, no doubt, connected nearly or remotely with the unpleasant state of feeling for the last few years existing between the Slavic and the German elements in the Russian empire. Or it would be more correct to say that the jealous dislike with which the Slaves have come to regard their Teutonic fellow subjects, is so strong and unconcealed as to have formed a party hostile to the German element in Russia, and full of distrust as regards the powerful German empire on their western border. With this anti-German or old Russian party the Czarewich is well known to sympathize. Indeed for several years he has been looked upon as its head. Through what influences the Prince was led to assume this position we are unable to tell, though it may possibly be in part due to those causes which in monarchical countries almost always place the heir apparent in opposition to the reigning sovereign. It is, however, only fair to own that the feelings and prejudices of the party which he favors, may seem legitimate and patriotic enough from his point of view. No obscurity covers the sources of the jealousy with which the Germans are regarded by the Slaves. In mere virtue of their superior culture they form a very powerful element in the population. In the Baltic provinces, the nobles, and the higher middle class are Germans, while the lower strata of the population are Slaves. Thoroughly educated Germans of good birth are constantly spreading from the Baltic provinces into Russia proper, where they readily find employment in the government service, or in other situations acquire wealth and exert a commanding influence in society. As teachers, physicians, apothecaries, civil engineers, managers of estates, brokers, bankers and merchants, Germans, educated either at Dorpat or in the gymnasia and universities of Germany, are found everywhere in Russia, and are generally prosperous to a degree which gives them a predominant influence. Then along the Volga, in the regions of the Caucasus, and elsewhere, colonies of German farmers have long been settled, in the enjoyment of the garantied advantages by which they were induced to emigrate from the fatherland. These Germans are almost uniformly Lutherans, and still retain the use of their native language, having little or no intercourse with their Muscovite or other neighbors. It would however appear that the Germans in Russia, up to a very recent time, not only excited no jealousy among the Russians, but were looked upon with peculiar friendliness. The good which they brought to the country was obvious; their superiority in agriculture and in the practical arts was so manifest that their right to success was little if at all questioned, while the ascendancy of the liberally educated portion of them was so evidently the the result of their attainments and character as to be equally unobjectionable. In spite of success they were also unobtrusive and free from self-assertion, and thus gave no occasion of offense. It would seem, too, that the conceit or self-confidence of the Slaves prevented them from taking umbrage at German influence. One of ROUSSEAU'S celebrated prophecies was the prediction of Slavic ascendency in Europe, and it has certainly long been a cherished belief among themselves that they are destined before many years to rule as conquerors over the great countries lying to the west of them. Hence they never doubted their superiority to the Germans, and looked upon them as respectable drudges from whose teaching and example they were deriving the knowledge and other qualifications which should prepare them for their splendid destiny. In this persuasion the mere humility of the Germans was well adapted to confirm them—and certainly not to disturb them.

Unfortunately the events of the last few years have broken up "the dream of peace," the happy harmony which so long prevailed. Both Slaves and Germans, it is alleged, have been affected by them in a manner which has given rise to intense jealousy on the one hand, and to rather offensive contempt on the other. In the first place, the Schleswig-Holstein affair, in which Germany (or rather Prussia, which is the same thing), defied the threats of all Europe with impunity, thrilled Germans everywhere with lively anticipations of coming power, and the sentiments thus inspired have been raised to an enthusiasm of national pride, not to say arrogance, by the conquest of France. Every German in every corner of the world began to hold his head an inch or two higher, and those in Russia are said to have been especially elated. But as the poet says, "the proud are ever most provoked by pride," and it has so happened that Russian pride has been both enhanced and alarmed contemporaneously with the exaltation of Germany and the Germans. Prince GORTSCHAKOFF'S celebrated reply to Earl RUSSELL, and his still more celebrated letter to Lord GRANVILLE, seemed to every Russian capable of reading them a proclamation of Russian might. The latter paper would have seemed to announce as near at hand the time when Russia would give law to Western Europe, but for the daily reported successes of Germany in France. And as these successes became every day more brilliant, and at last culminated in the establishment of the German Empire as the arbiter of Europe, the Old Russian or Slavic party was rudely roused from its dream of dominion in the West. Not only must that hope be postponed if not forever abandoned, but fears began to be entertained that Russian power might soon be curtailed by the absorption of the Baltic provinces in the German empire. Hence the cry for their Russification. Hence an increasing jealousy of German influence in Russia, and consequent hatred of the Germans settled there—a hatred intensified perhaps by the ill-concealed contempt of its objects. The old Russian or anti-German party is steadily growing in numbers and strength, and its influence is the great obstacle to the continuance of peace between the two contiguous empires. It may continue while the present Czar lives or is permitted to live. In the meantime, the work of military preparation goes steadily on, and the spirit manifested by the Czarewich indicates the likelihood of lively times on his succession to the throne.

PRINCE BISMARCK evidently does not propose to have the diplomatic representations pay second fiddle to anybody. He recently made a speech in which he said that Germany would send no more envoys to foreign countries, but only full ambassadors, with good salaries and the rank of envoys of the first tunes or not. Envoys and poor men, he declared, were liable to be snubbed. When an envoy is elected with a minister, if an ambassador from the most insignificant country is sanctioned, he may not take his hat and bow himself out. If waiting for an audience, he must give up his turn to an ambassador. This was all very fine for Germany was concerned, he proposed to remedy by having the nation represented by its best men, with adequate pay for their services. According to the testimony of Prussian diplomats concerning the shabby surroundings of not a few of our foreign diplomatic and consular agents, some action of similar character would seem to be called for on our own part. So long as we are represented at foreign courts our ministers ought to be an equally fitting with the proudest. If we don't like the expense, let them be withdrawn altogether.

ANOTHER progressive step has been taken in the city of New York during the present week, a colored man having made his appearance in the jury box among eleven white colleagues, and discharged without interruption the duty which he had been empaneled to perform. The appearance of the "man and brother" in this novel character created, it is said, great sensation in Court. Judge, jury, prisoner and spectators being alike astonished. So modestly, intelligently and conscientiously, however, did he conduct himself, that on the following day he was chosen foreman of the jury selected to try a case involving an action for wages; the verdict being approved by the Judge, and the associate jurors declaring that they desired no better or more capable associate than their foreman. This is the first instance of a colored man having been empaneled in the city or the State of New York, and in its representative aspect practically admits the race to the full enjoyment of their rights and prerogatives as citizens. It is probable that the precedent thus set will hereafter be followed, and that in the future the jury panel will be called from the roll of citizens without respect to color.

THE deliberate murder the eight young students of the Havana University, on the 27th ult., and the contemnation to the chain gang of three of their thirty-four companions, has created a profound sensation in the city of Havana. It is now universally conceded that the blame of the whole matter attaches to Governor Lopez Roberts. He had heard of the profanation of the tomb of Castaños, and conceived the idea of making money out of this knowledge. It is publicly stated in Havana that he promised Alonzo Alvarez de la Campa that he would hush the matter up for $200,000. De la Campa, who is an ultra Spaniard, laughed at the idea of anything serious arising from the affair, and he himself took his son to the palace, in spite of his wife's remonstrance. The boy, his only son, was one of those who suffered death. The thirty-four prisoners are all put upon prison diet, and are not allowed to see anyone save on Sundays, between eleven A. M. and two P. M. Three of them have already become so sick as to be inmates of the hospital, and it is feared the others cannot long survive the slow torture to which they are subjected.

THE action of the House of Representatives, on the motion of Mr. DAWES, in passing the resolution looking to the most thorough investigation in all departments by the Standing Committee on Expenditures, supercedes the necessity for a select committee. The investigation of all unnecessary or unfaithful officers, and all unauthorized or extravagant expenditures, and the examination of the existing methods of transacting business, are provided for; and if its committees are faithful, their work will be arduous and its results valuable. The House managed this thing better than the Senate, which under Conkling's lead simply blundered.

WASHINGTON correspondents speak of Senator Wilson's labors in procuring the names of Republican Senators to the paper requesting Mr. Fish to remain in the Cabinet, as appreciated at the White House with some qualifications; and the act is very widely spoken of as "an interference" with the Executive, an assumption towards which there has been a growing disposition of late.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

A movement is now on foot in New York city for the establishment of an American college in China. Its projectors claim that the education of interpreters for the diplomatic and commercial services of both nations and the exploration and development of the rich mines and other natural resources of China are sufficient grounds for the formation of such an institution in Pekin. It is proposed that the "Chinese Indemnity Fund," a debt contracted by our tea growing friends during the rebellion, which at present amounts to more than $400,000, should be devoted to founding this college.

The midland counties of England are just now afflicted with epidemic diseases both of men and beasts. The cattle plague is prevailing to an alarming extent, and the small-pox has broken out virulently among the people of the large towns in that section. In Nottingham the outbreak of this disease is really serious, all the hospitals being full. One hundred and fifty cases were reported in one day. The authorities experience great difficulty from the ignorant prejudice against vaccination, which prevails among the working classes.

An interesting case against an officer of the National Guard is now being tried by court martial in New York city. Captain Spencer, of Jim Fisk's valiant Ninth Regiment N. G. S. N. Y., has been accused of cowardice during the Orange riot of last July 12th. His accuser, the Lieutenant of his company, states that the Captain on that day, having been ordered to proceed with his company to face the "enemy," did abandon said company, secrete himself in the house of a citizen and there removed from his person his uniform and donned the garb of a citizen. Some interest is felt in the case, as it is the first time an officer of the National Guard has been brought up on such charges.

The tide of immigration towards Florida seems to be on the increase. The Savannah papers note the arrival in that city of large numbers of people, *en route* to Florida, and anticipate that an unusually large influx may be expected.

A man named Calkin who owns a flock 1,700 sheep near Pacheco, Cal., lost nearly the whole of them recently by a poison which had been prepared for squirrels. Moral for Mr. Calkin—don't try to destroy the pretty squirrels.

Notwithstanding the prejudices of Californians against the Chinese, the residents of the golden State are still overruled by the American love of justice and fair play. The recent massacre at Los Angeles, has received at the hands of a grand jury of the place, the reprobation it so richly deserved. Thirty-five persons have been indicted for aiding and abetting the cowardly massacre, and the municipal authorities have been severely censured for their share in the murderous attack.

A shrewd but unprincipled business chap lately attended the sale of a hotel in Ohio. He hadn't a cent in his pocket, but he stood up and bid boldly, "Twenty-eight thousand dollars." It was knocked down to him; and, when the question was asked, "Who is the purchaser?" the audacious scamp replied, "The Pennsylvania Railroad." Of course he was not required to put up the money then, as an imperial buyer like that, whereby he was able, in the course of a couple of days, to sell the hotel to another party for $35,000, and clear the difference. The country is now said to be full of scamps buying hotels for the Pennsylvania Railroad.

Some of the planters in the sugar districts of Louisiana have been experimenting with white labor on the share system, and with satisfactory results. One planter in the parish of St. Mary has twenty-one field hands, all white, at work, and they will make over sixty hogsheads of sugar and fifteen bbls molasses to the hand, besides raising enough corn for their own use. They have raised of chickens, eggs, vegetables, and other things to sell, nearly enough to pay their own accounts. They work in the field every month in the year, and their doctors' bills do not amount to more than a dollar a head yearly for each member of their families.

The French papers publish a curious statement, said to have been prepared from authentic sources, showing that during a year's occupation of Champagne, the German army of occupation consumed no less than 2,500,000 bottles of the famous wine of that country. Of that quantity Rheims supplied 1,884,000 bottles, Epernay 443,000, Ai 172,000. The statement does not say that a bottle was taken or not paid for.

The Philadelphia Councils will appropriate for police purposes for the ensuing year $1,188,192, an increase on the appropriation for this year of $272,-874. The appropriation to the Department for lighting the city will amount to $577,471.

PERSONAL.

The London *Times* of the 29th says: Gen. Sickles was married to-day at the American Legation, by the Patriarch of the Indies, to Senorita Creagh, a young Spanish lady, well known in high circles here. To-night Serrano and Schmidt, Senor de Blas, the new Minister of State; M. Bonelli, the new French Ambassador; and Viscomte de Caux, the Intendant of Embassadors, acted as Padrinos to the bride, and signed the register.

During the Grand Duke Alexis's walks through the Bridgeport carriage factory, the other day, he pointed to several workingmen and inquired of Gov. Jewell, "Are these men what you call the common people?" The Governor replied that they were a fair specimen of the working classes in this country. "But do you mean to say that these get into official positions?" further asked the imperial scion. "Perhaps not any of these men," rejoined Gov. Jewell, "but men of their class do; they are educated men; most of them—that is, they can all probably read and write, and most of them take and read the newspapers." "Do you know of any cases where such men have actually been elected to office?" again queried the curious Alexis. "O, certainly," the Governor said; "I myself, worked in the shops as a tanner till I was twenty years of age;" and the announcement seemed to puzzle the Duke a good deal.

The Washington *Chronicle* says Gen. Schenck, our Minister to England, having accomplished his purpose with reference to the Treaty of Washington, and regarding his personal interest here as imperative, has requested the President to name a successor and call him home. Some say Gen. Schenck is to be the prominent opponent of Senator Sherman in the contest for United States Senator from Ohio.

Aaron A. Sargent, the California Senator elect, is a native of Massachusetts, about forty years of age, a lawyer of skill and ability, and has proved himself a legislator of rare discretion, indefatigable industry, and unimpeachable integrity. He is independent of all cliques and combinations, and can be counted on always as a brave, outspoken publicist. He served acceptably in the "War Congress" of 1861-2, and several terms since then, filling important positions in the committee. He is rated usually as an anti-Grant man.

Princess Pauline de Metternich is the wealthiest woman in Austria. Her real estate is valued at sixteen millions florins.

Alexander II., the Czar of Russia, has signed the temperance pledge, at the earnest request of the Empress.

Kate Field is said to be a good pistol shot.

Miss Hazlett can swim with great ease and gracefulness.

Elizabeth Cady Stanton is a fervent admirer of Isaac Walton, and is candidate for Scientific Angler.

On dit.—Susan B. Anthony thoroughly understands several games of cards.

The Marquis of Lorne has been reading in public at Inverary some original compositions and translations from Schiller.

The *Journal de St. Petersburg*, speaking of the reception of the Duke Alexis, says: "We had looked for much politeness and some military pomp. But for a great popular outpouring—for a demonstration of which the greatest rulers on earth might be proud—we had not looked. If there had been discensions between the two countries, which have been traditionally linked so closely together, this manifestation of genuine good feeling must have healed them."

The Hon. Wm. Cox Ellis died at Muncy, on Wednesday, after a short illness. Mr. Ellis was born in Virginia, and for several years was a member of the Lycoming District in Congress. The deceased was much beloved in his neighborhood and respected to the reverse by all.

Moses W. Moon, a colored lawyer, and a graduate of Harvard College, was admitted to practice before the District Ga., bar, in the Criminal Court, a few days since.

O'Donovan Rossa has become the editor of the New York *Eva*. He promises to conduct it as an independent, liberal journal.

Dr. H. T. Hembold, his wife and three children, sailed for Europe a day or two ago, for an extended tour through the Old World.

The Grand Duke Alexis has forwarded to Mr. William H. Aspinwall, a check for $5,000, for distribution among the poor of New York. In the letter accompanying the check, the Prince says he wishes the poor to feel: "That a friend, which has afforded so much pleasure to him, has been the occasion of some slight relief to them." The Duke has also given $2,500 for the poor at Boston, and it is said will subscribe $5,000 to the Chicago Relief Fund.

A FOREIGN correspondent writing to the New York *Tribune* states with great distinctness that the signs of Imperial restoration in France are threatening. If his statements may be relied upon even M. Thiers and his friends are not without fear, which he considers to be a notable sign. In the recent elections to fill five vacancies in the municipal councils, the radical republican candidates were successful in three arrondissements, in a fourth an equal vote, and in the fifth a small majority for the conservative candidate. These facts, the writer thinks, are evidences that the bourgois who witness at the Red result is not authentic interested in the matter to protect himself at the polls. Last September he shouted the chorus of the Marseillaise, and next September will be ready to welcome Napoleon back to his overturned throne. The Government fears some mischievious effect from the death-shots fired at Rossel and Ferre. The popular leaders are gone to their graves or to prison, and the spirit of revolt was sunk to a spirit of discontent. In the present state of France the only revolution which can be successful must be worked by the army. "Leaving will out of the question," says the writer, "Paris could offer nothing in opposition to the return of Napoleon, if brought back in the train of one military division led by a General so already decorated to earn his marshal's *baton*. Yet I don't believe he can or will return."

THE business interests of commercial travelers have always been much interfered with, by laws, passed in the various States, forbidding the sale of goods by sample, unless a State license were taken out, the laws further providing that none but residents of the State in which business was to be done, should be eligible to receive such license. Commercial travelers selling by sample, and attempting to do business in the various States, were by these laws made subject to arrest, fine, and in some cases imprisonment. The Supreme Court of the United States in the case of Ward *vs.* Maryland has just declared these laws void under that clause of the constitution which guarantees to the citizens of each State, all the rights and privileges of citizens in the several States. This decision virtually makes these obnoxious laws inefficient as it is scarcely probable that any State will pass laws restricting sales by samples by its own citizens.

BY late exchanges from Lower California we learn that a revolution of a serious character has broken out there. A detachment of Territorial troops were sent, last month, to Magdalena from La Paz to disperse the Mexicans and seize the funds and papers in the Custom Houses. They placed themselves under the protection of the flag of the American Consul, but it was not respected, and all had to flee for their lives. The troops took refuge on a British ship, and under convoy of a Pacific mail steamship were enabled to leave the harbor. All the port officers and their families were rescued. The American schooner Greenwood was fired into by the revolutionists, was captured, and is now in the hands of the Mexicans. The sloop Alien, of New York, which was sent with a government dispatch to the United States Consul at La Paz, was also captured. A courier to Cape San Lucas, with important dispatches, was taken prisoner, and other outrages committed.

Cause of the Recent Uprising in Brussels—Tweed's Cousins German.

M. Victor Falder, a trustworthy correspondent of the *Messager Franco-Americain* newspaper of New York, supplies the following facts in explanation of the recent riots in Brussels: A few years ago a financial adventurer, M. Lengrand-Dumonceau, founded in Brussels a whole family of companies, each grafted upon the other. There were the International Credit company, the International Land-Credit company, etc. They sprang from each other, and obtained reciprocally from the public the fraudulent and ruinous operations they were concerned in. The whole organization, which represented hundreds of millions, was directed by a ring composed of the most fervent members of the Catholic party. It concluded M. Mercier ex Minister of Finance; M. Nothomb, ex-Minister of Justice; M. de Decker, ex-Minister of the Interior; the counts de Liedekerke, Duval de Beaulieu, d'Ansembourg, Stechbuyser and others. M. Langrand Dumonceau, made a count of the holy empire by Pius IX., obtained from the head of the Catholic world a letter in which the Pope recommended to the Belgian bishops his "Very Dear Son" and his system of "christianizing capitals" (*sic*). The bishops recommended the affair to the curates, these in turn to their flocks, and money poured in from all directions. About three years ago the enterprise collapsed; Count Langrand fled; all the companies were declared bankrupt, and, as they were not limited liability companies, the liberal government of the period having declined to encourage them, the directors were held individually responsible. Like Tweed, Connolly, Hall and Sweeney, these men had acquired large fortunes. They were forced to disgorge, but the thousands of stockholders were and are ruined. The Jesuit ministry set over Belgium had the shamelessness to appoint M. de Decker governor of a province, and hence the uprising in Brussels.

Commentary on the Senate Debate on Mr. Trumbull's Proposition.

[From the New York Tribune.]

At the very hour this debate was going on, the bank troubles here were dragging to light the astounding fact that Mr. William Callander, the United States Bank Examiner for this district, has been in the habit of borrowing very large sums of money from the banks on whose financial condition it is his sworn duty to report, and suppressing the facts of such loans in his reports, whereon the public have accredited these banks sound! From one he had received seventy-five thousand dollars; from another fifteen or twenty thousand; in each his worthless negotiable checks had doubtless been reported as legal tender; and it is feared that the end of this wretched work is not yet reached.

An American in Havana, who enjoys good opportunities for observation, says that even the Spaniards were shocked at the recent executions of the young students, and that a thrill of terror and disgust pervaded the whole city when the news first got out. It seems that one of the students who was shot was not present at the time the offense was committed for which he lost his life, but was at Catanzas and came back to his class just in time to be arrested, tried by drumhead court martial and shot.

WE can safely recommend a graduate of a newspaper office for almost any station in life, at least for all such as require a pretty good knowledge of the peculiarities and characteristics of the human family. A man who can preserve the serenity of his temper, the sweetness of Christian disposition, and an undaunted perseverance amid all the obstacles and difficulties which newspaper publication presents, deserves to be ranked with Job for patience, Moses for meekness, and the iron Duke for fortance, for nerve, power and obstinate determination.—*Chicago World.*

IN THE list of donators to Chicago, as published there, credit is given only for the cash which came into the hands of the Chicago Committee, whereas much the larger part of the donations were expended by committees sent with the money, and of which no publication is made. In this way Boston appears as giving less than the city of Cincinnati alone gave; and the explanation is equally as good, we suppose, of other States and cities.

THE amount of grain stored in Chicago elevators on the evening of Saturday, the 9th instant, was: Wheat, 1,011,826 bushels; corn, 1,346,914 bushels; oats, 511,863 bushels; rye, 285,118 bushels; barley, 142,446 bushels. Total, 3,598,110 bushels. As compared with the figures a week ago, there is an increase of 114,260 bushels in wheat, 478,241 in corn, 119,264 in oats and 14,563 in barley, and a decrease of 3,195 in rye.

Shocks to the System.

The first shock of winter tells tremendously upon enfeebled systems. Every one knows that in passing from a warm region to a cold one, or *vice versa*, the body requires, as a protection against epidemics, an acclimating medicine. All travelers and voyagers admit this. It is equally necessary to acclimate the system in passing the confines of one season and entering upon another. Autumn is gone and winter is here. Prepare the frame and the constitution to meet the change by a course of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. This inestimable vegetable tonic increases the staminal strength of those who take it, and renders them proof to a great extent against the devitalizing power of cold and damp. These two agents are as prolific of disease as tropical heat and animal vigor—such vigor as this healthful and pure tonic diffuses through the whole organization—is a repellant they cannot master. A large proportion of the colds, catarrhs, and pulmonary complaints which prevail in winter, might be avoided, by strengthening and regulating the system in advance with this invigorant and alterative. Not that it is recommended as a specific for those complaints, but as a preventative of their cause. On the other hand, it is not only a preventative of, but a specific for the indigestion, intestinal irregularities, malarious fevers, bilious attacks, and nervous affection, superinduced by a chilly and damp atmosphere.

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An established, rigorous School, with an ample and efficient Faculty, aims not to be the cheapest, but the best. Seminary Hall is now ready for Boys, who are under the immediate care of the Principal and set at its table. 1713

PROPOSALS.

TRIPARTITE BRIDGE CO.

To Bridge Builders and Contractors.

The Directors of the Tripartite Bridge Company are prepared to receive Proposals for the Construction or Erection of a Tripartite Bridge, over the Allegheny and Monongahela rivers.

Specifications can be seen and all information obtained at the office of ROBINSON BROTHERS, Bankers, No. 78 Fourth avenue. Forms of Proposal, on which Forms alone offers must be made, can be obtained at the office, and must be returned to the same not later than the 26th of January, 1872. The Directors do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any bid.

By order of the Board of Directors.

THOMAS ROBINSON, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

SEPARATE PROPOSALS

Will be received, by the undersigned, until TUESDAY, December 19th 1871, for

Chandeliers, Gas Fixtures, Furniture and Carpets for the New City Hall.

The work to be done according to the plans and specifications to be seen at the office of J. W. KERR, Architect, No. 80 Fourth avenue.

The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all bids.

THOMAS STEEL,

Secretary of the Board of Commissioners for the erection of a City Hall.

Pittsburgh, December 14, 1871.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP

The Partnership existing between J. M. GAZZAM, JOHN SHANNON and WM. H. LOW, G, under the firm name of

GAZZAM & CO.,

Was dissolved November 15th, 1871.

J. M. GAZZAM,

Attorney and Counselor-at-Law,

PITTSBURGH.

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BLACK IRISH POPLINS,
COLORED IRISH POPLINS,
BLACK REPPS,
COLORED REPPS,
CASHMERES, MERINOS,
EMPRESS CLOTHS,
BIARRITZ, SATINES,
ALPACAS, MOHAIRS,
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PARTICULAR ATTENTION IS CALLED TO OUR STOCK OF

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FINANCE AND TRADE

FRIDAY EVENING, December 15, 1871.

The local market shows few changes to-day worthy of special note. There are some indications of an easier condition not far distant. It is possible the let up will be shortly after the new year. The banks, it is thought, may be better off than it is currently reported—at least some of them, but they are anxious to make a good show in the closing statement of the year, and find it expedient to control their discount line as muchas possible.

The uneasiness in New York, caused by the suspension of various weak National Banks, is felt here in only increased caution. The banks affected in New York are those which have heretofore been run in the interest of Tammany, and now feel seriously the withdrawal of support from that wealthy corporation, and the rumor lately that the Tammanyites were converting all assets into "portable property" preparatory to a rapid retreat, if found necessary.

There is a more active demand for government bonds, which has advanced prices of most of the issues. The 6's and 5's are in request for foreign account. These bonds are scarce in New York for delivery. Last Wednesday the Secretary attempted to purchase his million at par in gold or below, and could get but $47,700. Nothing but direct resumption will do it Mr. Boutwell will continue his liquidation policy.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Close.
U. S. Bonds of 1881	117¾	117¾	117¾
U. S. Bonds of 1862	110⅛	110⅛	110⅛
U. S. Bonds of 1864	109⅛	109⅛	109
U. S. Bonds of 1865	111¾	111¾	111¾
U. S. Bonds of 1865 (new)	112⅝	112⅝	112⅝
U. S. Bonds of 1867	115¾	115¾	115¾
U. S. Bonds of 1868	115⅝	115⅝	115⅝
New 5s	109¾	109¾	109¾
10-40s	109¼	109¼	109
Gold	109⅛	109⅛	109⅛

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	109¼
United States 6s of 1881	117¾
United States 5-20s of 1862	110¼
United States 5-20s of 1864	110¼
United States 5-20s of 1865	111¾
United States 10-40s	109¼
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	111¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	115¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	109¼
Union Pacific Railroad	93
Central Pacific Railroad	
Currency Pacifics	

—At Cincinnati, the *Commercial* says, the money market is evidently working closer every day, and will probably continue to do so until after the semi-annual payment of taxes, there being now only one week of the limited time left. The demand for discounts at the bank is very large, not only from individual depositors, but from the country banks, and it is not fully supplied, although nearly all applications receive a part of what they apply for. Rates of discount remain firm, between banks and their depositors at 6@10 ₰ cent., while desirable parties find it difficult to obtain discounts at 10@12 ₰ cent.

The import entries at the port of New York, embracing foreign dry goods and general merchandise for the week past, were $5,047,939, against $6,912,490 for the corresponding week last year. The gold values of the import entries since the first of January to the 9th instant are $264,119,859, against $288,699,622 in the same time last year—an increase of $75,476,237. The exports of domestic produce, exclusive of specie, for the week ending the 6th instant, are $4,067,436, against $1,071,209 same week in 1870. The currency value of the exports since the 1st of January to the 6th instant are $174,587,209, against $193,268,721 in same time in 1870 —an increase of $42,218,259. The export of gold and silver were, for the week, against $640,466 same week in 1870. The customs in gold paid into the New York office of the United States Treasury for the week were $3,162,725.

—The Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company announces a semi-annual cash dividend of 5 per cent. on its preferred and common stock, payable, free of tax, on the 15th of January next. The transfer books of the company will close on the 20th inst. and open on the 8th of January.

—The following table, made up from telegrams received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo building, No. 80 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

December 15, 1871.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:15 P.M.	1:40 P.M.	2:40 P.M.	3:30 P.M.
C. & N. W.	88¾	89¼	89¼	89¼	89¼	89¼
Del. Lack. & W.	88¾	89¼	89¼	89¼	89¼	89¼
Erie	21	21	21	21	21	21
Reading		114¼	114¼	114¼		114¾
Marion		118		118		
Rock Island		96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾
Illinois Cent.		133½		133		
Cleve. & Pitts.		90¾		90¾		
C. & N. W.	69¾	69¾	69¾	69¾	69¾	69¾
Pa. prof.	60¾	60¾	60¾	60¾	60¾	60¾
Rock Island	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾
Ft. Wayne	91	91¼	91¼	91¼	91¼	91¼
Pa. prof.	76¾	76¾	76	76		
Tol. & Wabash	62¾	63	63¼	63¼	63¼	63¼
Pa. prof.						
Fort Wayne		96¾		96¾	96¾	96¾
Ohio & Miss.	41¾	41¾	41¾	41¾	42	41¾
Chic. & Alton	116	116		116		
Pa. prof.						
Union Pacific	93¾	93¾	94	93¾	93¾	93¾
N. J. Central						
Hanibal	49	49	49	49	49	49
W. U. Tel.	67	67¼	67¼	67¼	67¼	67¼
Pacific Mail	48¾	48¾	49	48¾	49	49
Adams Ex.			76			
Wells F. Ex.			58			
American Ex.			58			
U. S. Ex.		60½		60½		
Gold	109⅛	109⅛	109⅛	109⅛	109⅛	109⅛

Ex Dividend.

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Pennsylvania Central	57¾
Philadelphia and Erie	25
Lehigh Navigation	27¾
Catawissa preferred	45
Oil Creek and Allegheny Railroad	48¼
Lehigh Valley Railroad	69
North Pennsylvania Railroad	59
Camden and Amboy Railroad	135
Schuylkill Navigation	14⅝
Reading	57⅞

—JAMES W. KENNEDY, Broker, No. 80 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building), dealer in Government, State and Municipal Bonds; Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Represented daily at the New York Stock Exchange, he buys and sells stocks on a margin for the same commission and on the same terms as the New York brokers. Money to loan in sums of $500 and upwards as collateral or well indorsed promissory notes, or on mortgages on city or Allegheny county real estate.

ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } FRIDAY, December 14, 1871. }

The arrivals of cattle to-day light. The supply on sale this week has been fair and of an excellent quality. Most of the offerings have changed hands, and but few remain unsold. The market is unchanged and closes to-night at the following prices for the different grades: Extra, $6 50; prime, $7 50; good, $6 50; fair, $5 00; medium $4 50; inferior, $3 75; scalawags, $2 50.

Hogs.

The arrivals of hogs heavy, the larger proportion of which are mixed and lower grades. The offerings of prime are only fair, and the market is active on all the best grades, putting selling at prices a shade higher. The following are the rates current for the different kinds and grades, as bought and sold here: Prime, assorted, $4 75; Good, mixed, $4 55; Fair, Mixed, $4 40; Medium, mixed, $4 25; Inferior, mixed, $4 00; Scalawags, mixed, $3 50.

Sheep.

The arrivals of sheep light to-day. The demand is good and the market has ruled active; most everything offered changed hands, and but one load remains in the pens unsold. The number of extra sheep on sale this week was the largest for a long time, and the prices realized, in many cases, exceeded expectation of sellers. As above noted most all the sheep offered changed hands, and the market closed firm at the following prices: Extra, $7 50; prime, 7 00; good, 6 00; fair, 5 00; medium, 4 50; inferior, 3 00; scalawags, 2 00.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, December 15.—Wheat dull and a shade lower: No 2 white Wabash $1 45¾; No 1 white Michigan $1 47; amber Michigan $1 48¾; No 1 red $1 41¾; No 2 do $1 36¾. Corn dull; high mixed 49c; low mixed 46c; yellow 50c. Oats dull: No 1 49c; Michigan 50c. Hogs firm at $5 05@5 10.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } FRIDAY, December 15, 1871. }

REMARKS—We need not tell the reader that the weather continues cold, as the fact is patent to everyone. The rivers continue ice-bound, with little prospect of opening soon, but then to quote a hackneyed phrase, "there's no telling what a day may bring forth." The markets exhibit but little change in prices, and those that have occured will be found duly noted below. The receipts of grain and produce has generally been materially lessened by the suspension of navigation. Should the present state of things continue, higher prices must rule. There is already a look up on the railroads, and the old cry of freight behind time is again heard, but what can the roads do more than they are doing?

The following are the wholesale rates unless otherwise noted; from store in a small way the usual advance is charged:

ASHES—Leading house quote as follows: Sods ash refined 4¾@4¾c; common 4¼@4½c; potash 9¾@10c; pearls 10¾@11c ₰ lb. The stock in first hands is not a large one.

APPLES—The cold weather causes light receipts, and the stock on hand is being fast reduced. The receipts since our last amount to only 81 bbls. We are reported sales: choice family $3 50@4 00 per bbl; common to good $2 50@3 00.

APPLE BUTTER—The supply is ample and prices weak but not lower; medium 50@55c; prime choice 60@65c ₰ gallon.

BUTTER—The receipts since our last were 48 packages. The supply of choice fails short of the demand. We quote as follows: Choice roll, suitable for table use, 30@32c, and common and inferior lots dull and hard to dispose of at any price.

BEANS—The supply exceeds the demand; prices weak but no lower. We note sales in a jobbing way at $2 40@2 50 ₰ bushel.

BEESWAX—The market is reported bare; prices are too unsettled for quotations.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—We are reported a fair demand with sales at $12 25@12 50 ₰ bbl.

BROOM CORN—The late advance has been sustained; market in good supply. Sales new reported at 9c@12c ₰ lb.

BROOMS—The market contains an ample supply of the various kinds. The store rates are: Fancy $4 50; No. 1, $4; No. 2, $3 50; No. 3, $3 75; common, $2 25 all 50 ₰ doz.

BAKING POWDER—Sales Banner ½-lb. cans $1 75 ₰ dozen; ¼-lb cans $3 25; 1 lb cans $6 ₰ per dozen.

BACON AND SHOULDERS—Only fair trade demand is reported with sales at the following figures: Sugar-cured hams 15c; Sugar-cured shoulders, 9c; plain shoulders 7½c; sides, ribbed, 9c; short ribbed do 9½c; clear do 9c; breakfast bacon 10c; dried beef 16½c. Mess pork $14 50@15. Spiced pig's feet $2 60 per keg. Lard in tierces 9¾a 10c ₰ lb.

CIDER—There is a fair demand with sales at $5a $a10 as to quality.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 19c ₰ lb; short weight 18c; mould 19c

CONCENTRATED LYE—Sales at $6 50 for Pennsylvania and $5 50 for Philadelphia.

CANNED OIL—Holders are firmer in their views. We can report sales of Standard brands in 25a50 bbl lots at 32c per gallon from store.

CHEESE—Receipts 422 boxes. Prices are a shade stronger, though not quotably higher. Demand active at the following quotations: New York Goshen 15½a16c; Ohio do 15a15½c; Ohio Factory 14a14½c; Dairy 12@13c.

CRANBERRIES—There is a fair demand with sales of Sackets Bell Berries at $17 00@18 00 ₰ bbl; other varieties $12a13 per barrel; bushel crates $4 50.

CHESTNUTS—Round lots $3 00 ₰ bu.

CEMENT—Beeson's Phœnix Hydraulic, $3 50@3 75; Johnston, $2 25; Rosendale, $4 00@4 50; Calcined plaster, $4 50; Land plaster, $5 50@6 00 ₰ ton.

DRESSED HOGS—The receipts are very heavy, and the cold weather favors holder. Receipts 645 head. Sales made at 4½@5c ₰ lb. Market dull.

DRIED FRUITS—The market contains a fair supply of the various kinds of Peaches; sales of halves at 10@ 10½c; hilved 8@8½c; quarters 7a7½c. Apples—Sales medium to choice 7@8c.

EGGS—Under light receipts and a heavy demand prices have advanced to 34@35 for stanchly fresh; packed 28@30 per dozen.

FLOUR—The receipts for the past forty-eight hours amounted to 1,909 barrels. The market presents no new features, though, if anything, it is a little stronger. The following are the ruling quotations at which sales are made: Jenkins' snow Flake, $7 12½@7 37½; Lilly Mills $7 25; choice Minnesota $7 75, and other with but little on the market; choice Wisconsin flours, for bakers's use, command $7 25. Rye flour, $4 50@5 50 ₰ bbl. Buckwheat flour, $4 50 ₰ cwt; $9 50 ₰ bbl.

FEATHERS—The market was steady, with a good local demand. We can report sales as follows: No. 1 live geese feathers 75@76c to the trade; from store in a small way 85@86c; mixed 40@60c, as per quality.

GRAIN—Following are the receipts of wheat, corn, rye, oats and barley for the past forty-eight hours: Wheat, sacks.....1,611 | Corn, sacks.....1,221
Rye, sacks.....1,418 | Oats, sacks.....2,418
Barley, sacks.....2,442

As before reported the receipts are not very large owing to the closing of navigation which causes more limitation in the market. Wheat—The current rates, with sales, were: Red winter, prime to choice $1 45@1 50; white $1 50@1 55 ₰ bush. Corn—holders not anxious to sell, having faith in higher prices; sales of car by car load at 60@62c; shelled 60@62c. Oats—market firm but not active; prices steady; sales mixed at 45@45½c; prime white 46½@47c. Rye—market quiet; demand limited; holders asking 90c. Barley—receipts liberal, but principally consigned to brewers; the asking rates, with small sales, were: spring 80@85c; fall 90@95c per bush.

GROCERIES—We are reported a fair trade demand at the following figures: Refined, crushed, powdered and granulated 13½c; A coffee 12½c; B coffee 12c; extra C 12½c; C yellow 12½c. Rough sugars—Choice to prime Havana good 10½c. Cuba sugars 10½@11c. Demarara 12¾ @12¾c. Sugar House sugars—Knight's extra C yellow 11¾c; C C 11¾c; other grades 9@11c. Coffee—Rio, currency prime 26c; good 25c; fair 23½c; Java 28@30c; Laguayra 25@26c; Mocha 45c; roasted coffee, pure 26c; other grades 24@25c ₰ lb.

SYRUPS—Havemeyer & Elder 65c; white honey 65c; Lovering 60c; Duranil's 65c; sugar drips 26c; other grades 48@60c; New Orleans molasses, old, 50@55c; new crop 65@68c.

RICE—Choice Carolina 10c; Rangoon 9¼c; fair 9c; Rangoon 8c; Patna 8¾c.

SPICES—Pepper 26c; allspice 18c; Cassia 5c; cloves 26c; nutmegs $1 40.

HAY—Receipts light with sales of baled at $25@30 per ton. Holders are firm in their views and will not lower the rates.

HOPS—Market steady but not active; sales new 71¾at 60@70c ₰ ½; old 70¾ 80@44c ₰ ½.

HIDES—Quoted at 12@12½c ₰ ½.

HONEY—Sales at 25@30c ₰ ½.

HEMP—Kentucky rough $165 ₰ ton; single dressed $340; scutched $190@195.

HOMINY—Sales at $5 00 ₰ bbl. to the trade, and $5 50 to $6 00 ₰ bbl. jobbing way.

LARD OIL—No 1 extra 53@56c; No 2 58@60c; Cincinnati and Chicago winter strained 50@60c.

LIME—The supply nearly exhausted, but the demand very limited. We quote at $1 25 ₰ bbl; Cleveland $2 25; Easton $1 75.

MINCE MEAT—The approach of the holidays creates a better demand, and we are reported sales of Atwood's, Slocum's and Wright's at 13c ₰ ½; Anderson's at 14c.

MILL FEED—Following are the ruling rates with a fair demand reported: Middlings $2 00 ₰ ton; coarse chops $18; shorts $1 00; rye shorts $1 05; chopped corn and oats $1 75; bolted corn meal 80c ₰ bushel.

Onions—Sales at the ruling rates. Market dull.

PEACH BLOWS—Sales of the ruling grades at $4 50@5 00 ₰ bbl; silver skins $3 00@3 25.

POULTRY—The market is overstocked, but the weather favors buyers. Prices are a shade lower. We quote as follows: Live chickens 45a50c ₰ pair; dressed do 11a12c ₰ ½; turkeys 75c to $1 00 each; dressed 15@16c ₰ ½; prairie chickens $4 50@5 00 ₰ dozen; pheasants 75 ₰ pair; quail $1 75@2 00 ₰ dozen.

POTATOES—The demand, with hands has been materially reduced; sales of choice Peachblows at 95c @$1 00 ₰ bush; Jersey sweets $4 $4 25 ₰ bbl.

PICKLES—Sales of Cincinnati at 4½c ₰ gal.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER—Sales of 1-lb cans at $1 50; ½ lb, $a; 1-lb, $6 ₰ doz.

SEEDS—The supply is fully up with the demand, the tendency being to lowerprices. We quote: Clover seed $6 00@6 25, first hands; store $6 50a6 75; timothy seed $3 00@3 25; white seed dull at $1 80 ₰ bush.

SALT—Market steady, with sales by the car load at $1 85; from store $2 00.

SORGHUM—Sales of Tennessee 45c ₰ ½.

TURNIPS—The market is drugged. We quote nominally at 35a40c ₰ bush.

WOOL—We quote saddles at 15 to 20c ₰ ½; 10@ 12c ₰ ½, gross weight.

WILLOWS—Sales Kentucky at 10c.

WHISKY—Highwines 95c; common rectified 95c@ $1 00; fine proof rectified $1 05@$1 10; rye and corn $1 05 ₰ gallon; old Monongahela whisky $4 00@8 00 as to age.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } SATURDAY, December 16, 1871. }

REMARKS.—The market was a little easier yesterday. Holders were disposed to accept lower figures. A further decline in prices would probably induce buyers to take hold. We should like to see lively times in the oil trade before the old year takes its departure. The following are the present rates:

CRUDE.

The rates for the various deliveries were: Spot 10¾a10¾c; December 10¾a10¾c; S. O. all year 10¾a 10¾c; B. O. all year 10¾a10¾c.

SALES:

2,000 bbls Parker's.....10¾c
1,000 bbls Spot.....10¾c
1,000 bbls Spot.....10¾c

REFINED.

Prices are a shade lower. The asking figures were: Spot 21¾c; December 22c; January 22c; February 22½c.

SALES:

2,500 bbls Spot.....21¾c
1,000 bbls Spot.....21¾c

[By Western Union Line.]

TITUSVILLE, December 15.—The market on upper creek closed firm and weak. Following are the

SALES:

2,000 bbls deliverable 16th.....$4 45
1,000 bbls deliverable 16th.....4 40
500 bbls spot.....4 35
5 0 bbls spot.....4 30
1,000 bbls lower road, spot.....4 50
500 bbls spot.....4 30
3,000 bbls spot.....4 40
1,000 bbls to all year.....4 45
12 cars Oil City.....4 50
8 cars Oil City.....4 45
5 cars Oil City, 46 gravity.....4 50
8 cars Oil City.....4 45
5 cars Oil City.....4 40

NEW YORK, December 15.—Market unsettled for the prompt deliveries, with scarcely any demand, as offerings are light and prices generally higher. Crude in bulk quoted at 13¾c; refined contracts 25c, and cargoes 22½c; cases 28a29c; sales 1,000 bbls refined January, February and March 23c. Philadelphia delivery rather weak; sales 1,000 bbls refined 22c; 1,000 do February at 22½c.

OIL CITY, December 15.—Market very quiet and weak; ordinary on lower road held at $4 00@4 44; 47 gravity Oil City held at $4 40.

ROUSEVILLE, December 15.—Market very quiet and unsettled at $4 35a4 40.

PETROLEUM CENTER, December 15.—Market quiet at $4 50.

PHILADELPHIA, December 15.—Market quiet; S W 32c; crude 12c cases 26c; refined to March 27½c.

[By Pacific and Atlantic Line.]

PHILADELPHIA, December 15.—January and March 22½c; crude 12c.

NEW YORK, December 15.—Market quiet and nothing doing; spot offered at 22½c, with no takers. Crude dull and easier; spot offered at 13c, and futures at 12¾c. We hear of no transactions.

PARKERSBURG, December 15.—Market quiet and firm at $4 40.

OIL CITY, December 15.—Market quiet and firm at $4 4 50a4 55.

ROUSEVILLE, December 15.—Market quiet and firm at $4 50@5 00; no change.

Crude Oil Received by A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Barrels.
R S Ingram	Peerless Oil Works	99
Wm Stewart	Sunbeam Oil Works	544
H. McKelvy	Vesta Oil Works	202
Parker & Co	Riverside Oil Works	467
Parker & Thompson	Citizens Oil Works	80
H Stewart	Sunbeam Oil Works	80
Wm Stewart	Sunbeam Oil Works	74

Crude Oil Received by Rail and River.

Bbls.	
Peerless Oil Works.....50	Sunbeam.....696
Vesta Oil Works.....232	Riverside Oil Works.....456
Total.....1,534	

Oil, means of Refined Oil Enst via A. V. R. R., W. & K. and P. C. R.

ALLEGHENY JUNCTION, December 14, 1871.

Lockhart, brew & Co, 616 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.

Forsythe Bros, 192 bbls to Warden, F & Co, Philadelphia.

National Oil Works, 207 bbls to Warden, F & Co, Philadelphia.

Standard Oil Co, 99 barrels to Warden, F & Co, Philadelphia.

Montgomery, K & Co, 562 bbls to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.

Frazer & Wagner, 150 barrels to Waring, K & Co, Philadelphia.

Citizens Oil Company, 206 bbls to Tack, Bro. & Co, Philadelphia.

Wm McKelvy & Co, 262 bbls to Logan Bros & co, Philadelphia.

Leo Oppenheim, 153 bbls lub to Manhattan Oil Co, New York.

Total.....2,387

Refined Oil Shipped East by W. P. R. R.

Mentzer, H & Co 80 bbls to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.

Kirkpatrick & L, 48 bbls to Logan Bros & co, Philadelphia.

G W Holdship, 50 bbls to Dale & Hart, York, Pa.

Total.....187

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, December 15.—Wheat dull and lower; No 1 red winter $1 46; No 2 $1 36. Corn firm; new 55c. Oats firmer at 44c. Refined petroleum hardly so firm; 22c in car lots; 22¾@23c in small lots; crude firm at 9c 5 0.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE PIG IRON AND BLOOM MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } SATURDAY, December 16, 1871. }

We have to report a continued fair demand for raw iron at rates substantially the same as at date of our last review. Receipts of all descriptions are moderate owing to the limited transportation facilities afforded by the railroads. We are reported the following sales:

Bituminous Coal Smelted from Lake Superior Ores.

500 tons No 1 mill iron to arrive.....$40 00—4 m
500 tons No 1 mill iron to arrive.....40 00—4 m
500 tons No 1 mill iron to arrive.....40 00—4 m
1c0 tons No 1 mill iron to arrive.....40 00—4 m
100 tons No 1 mill iron to arrive.....40 00—4 m
100 tons No 1 mill iron to arrive.....40 00—4 m
400 tons mill iron to arrive.....40 00—4 m
250 tons mill iron to arrive.....40 00—4 m
250 tons mill iron to arrive.....40 00—4 m
100 tons mill iron to arrive.....40 00—4 m
100 tons mill iron to arrive.....40 00—4 m
100 tons mill iron to arrive.....40 00—4 m

Anthracite.

1000 tons grey forge for January, Febru.....$39 50—4 m
200 tons extra forge favorite brand.....39 00—cash
200 tons extra grey forge.....40 00—4 m
110 tons No. 1 foundry.....42 50—4 m
40 tons No. 1 foundry.....41 50—4 m
50 tons No. 1 foundry.....40 50—cash

Lake Superior Charcoal.

90 tons gray forge.....$40 00—cash

Hanging Rock.

50 tons No. 1 foundry.....$44 00—4 m

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 109¼@109¾.

NEW YORK, December 15—P. M.

GOLD.

Gold dull and weak, opening at 109¾@110¼, and closing at 109¼@109¾. Loans mostly at 5@6. Carried gold for carrying. One small lot was loaned at 1-32 for carrying. Clearings about $41,000,000.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling exchange 109¾.

MONEY.

Money very stringent, as high as ¾ ₰ cent, having been paid until to-morrow.

GOVERNMENTS.

Governments dull and strong. The new fives have advanced to par in London.

Coupons 1881	117¼	5-20s, 1867	115¾
5-20s, 1862	110¼	5-20s, 1868	115¾
5-20s, 1864	110¼	10-40s	109¾
5-20s, 1865	111¾	Currency 6s	118½
5-20s, 1865, new	112¾		

STATE BONDS.

Southern State securities on last call were dull, with a decline in North Carolinas.

Missouris	98	Virginias, old	61
Tennessees, old	66	North Carolinas, old	31
Tennessees, new	64½	North Carolinas, new	12
Virginias, new	67		

STOCKS.

Stocks strong and active up to 2 P. M., when the stringency in the money market caused a decline of about ¾ per cent. Later there was the usual rally. The market closed heavy with considerable pressure to sell.

Western Union	67¾	New Jersey Central	111½
Quicksilver	24	St. Paul	51½
Adams Express	59	do pref	76
Wells, Fargo & Co	57½	Toledo & Wabash	63¼
American Express	57	do pref	84
U. S. Express	60½	Fort Wayne	96½
Pacific Mail	49¼	Terre Haute	16
New York Central	93¾	do pref	30
N. Y. Central Scrip	86¾	Chicago & Alton	116
Erie	21½	do preferred	120
Erie preferred	64	Ohio & Mississippi	41¾
Harlem	120½	C. C. & I. C	86
do pref	125	Harrison & Quincy	126
Reading	114¾	Lake Shore	89¾
Mich Central	114	Panama	180
Cleveland & Pitts	125½	Illinois Central	133
Northwestern com'n	69	Union Pacific	96¾
do pref'd	85½	P Roads	102½
Rock Island	103¾	Union	90¾

*Ex-dividend.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, December 15, 1871.

FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

WHEAT—Dull and prices drooping; No 1 spring $1 25; No 2 $1 10@1 11; No 3 $1 01@1 02; rejected $1 00@1 05; seller last half month $1 09¾; January $1 20¾; February $1 23¾; seller March $1 25¾.

CORN—In fair demand but at lower rates; No 2 mixed 40¾; rejected 39¾c; seller January 41¾@42c; February 42@42¾c; April 44¼@44½c; May 47¾@47¾c. OATS—Quiet and firm; extra family $6 50@7 00. Grain and pork firm; wheat $1 35@1 36; corn 52c; oats 42c; rye 75c. Hogs firm and active at $4 60@5 05. Provisions—Demand light, but held firmly; mess pork $14 00. Bulk meats firm; shoulders 6½c; short ribs 6¾@6¾c; do clear 6¾a 7c, packed. Lard 9¾@10c. Whisky 90a91c.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, December 15.—Dry goods—The steady tendency of heavy brown sheetings is towards hardening rates. Woolens are held with an unusual degree of firmness. Atlantic A and Appleton A are reported sold at 13½c; Atlantic H to 13c; Augusta yard-wide brown sheetings 11¾a 12c; Androscoggin 9-4 wide bleached muslins sold up to 15½c, but still job in some houses at 15c; Pepperell 9-4 bleached sheetings command 27½c, and 8-4 do 25c; Androskeag C checks 29c; Ocean do 10c; Sheridan 3-4 stripes 10½c.

Albany Cattle Market.

ALBANY, December 15.—Cattle—Offerings to-day the largest and the first 75. Wheat dull and holders anxious to sell; State and western red $1 55a1 58; amber $1 60a1 62; white $1 62a1 70. Rye less active at 90a 95c. Corn dull and unsettled; old yellow 72a73c; new 66¾a68c. Oats dull; white 38a39c; black and mixed 36a37c. Petroleum weak; crude 16¾a16¾c; refined 22c. Whisky quiet at $1 00.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, December 15.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; No 1 $1 24; No 2 $1 14@ 1 15. Oats steady; No 2 32¾c. Corn firm; No 2 mixed 41c. Rye steady; No 1, 64c. Barley dull and declined; No 2 fall 75c. Provisions quiet and unchanged to $5 00a5 05. Lard firm. Mess pork $13 00a13 25.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, December 15.—Flour firm. Wheat dull; sales of Indiana $1 50@1 55. Corn dull; southern white 60a66; yellow 70c; mixed western 70a71c. Oats dull at 50a55c. Mess pork firm at $14 25. Bacon unchanged. Whisky nominally 90c.

COTTON MARKETS

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, December 15.—Cotton dull at 19½c.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, December 15.—Cotton dull; low middling 18½c.

RAILROAD IRON

AT LOW PRICES.

For Side Tracks, Coal Roads, &c.

Also, SPLICE BARS AND SPIKES. Apply to

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349 LIBERTY STREET, up stairs

Feathers and Beeswax

ALL GRADES.

F. G. CRAIGHEAD,

262 LIBERTY STREET.

CORN

PRIME SHELLED CORN,

In store and to arrive. For sale by

D. WALLACE.

WM. HOLMES.....JAMES IRWIN

JAMES IRWIN & CO.,

OIL OF VITRIOL, MURIATIC ACID, ENGLISH CAUSTIC SODA and AQUA AMMONIA.

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VENTURE PATTERN WORKS,

S. L. VERA, Proprietor,

TWENTIETH STREET, NEAR PENN STREET

PATTERNS and MODELS of all descriptions, made promptly, at reasonable rates.

OCEAN STEAMERS.

Date of Departure from New York.

City of Paris	Dec. 18	Liverpool.
Java	Dec. 20	Liverpool.
Nevada	Dec. 20	Liverpool.
Batavia	Dec. 23	Liverpool.
England	Dec. 23	Liverpool.
Australia	Dec. 23	Liverpool.
St. Laurent	Dec. 23	France.
Cuba	Dec. 27	Liverpool.
Wyoming	Dec. 27	Liverpool.
Tarifa	Dec. 28	Liverpool.

1872.

China	Jan. 2	Liverpool.
Minnesota	Jan. 3	Liverpool.
Partbia	Jan. 6	Liverpool.
Idaho	Jan. 10	Liverpool.
Abyssinia	Jan. 13	Liverpool.
Washington	Jan. 13	France.

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

Greensboro, Pa.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

GREENSBORO, PA., December 15, 1871.

River closed, with four feet of water in the channel. Weather clear; thermometer 16 at 6 P. M. F.

Brownsville.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BROWNSVILLE, December 15, 1871.

River closed, with four feet water in the channel. Weather clear; thermometer 19 at 6 P. M. C.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BALTIMORE, December 14, 1871.

The North German Lloyd Line steamship Berlin sailed from the European steamship pier, Locust Point, Baltimore, Wednesday, December 13, at 12 o'clock P. M. for Bremen. She takes out 10 cabin passengers; also 15 steerage passengers. Her cargo consists of 830 hhds tobacco and 12,854 bushels grain; 265 bales cotton and 1,360 packages assorted freights; 47 hhds tobacco are from the West.

For Latest River Dispatches See Outside.

RIVER NEWS.

THE weather continues winterish, freezing hard. Navigation closed for the present and likely to continue for some time. The marks indicate some three feet.

CAPT. R. C. GRAY is in Washington City.

THE man that started the Cincinnati *Commercial* hailed from Pittsburgh.

The steamer Belle Lee broke her cylinder on her last trip from Memphis to New Orleans.

An afternoon paper says the Belle Lee broke both cylinders "and is coming up on one wheel." How is that for high?

THE wharf presents a holiday appearance. There will be no improvement until we have a rise. Then look out for lively times.

FREIGHT on cotton from Memphis to New Orleans is $7 50 per bale. The rate on coal up to Memphis is remains low, and will not hold out beyond the 1st of February.

THE Dexter, Emilie La Barge and Arkansas, with 500 tons each, the E. Hensley with 200, and the Belle Memphis with a full trip, all bound for New Orleans, are laid up at Dog Tooth Bend.

THE Lake Ponchatrain steamer Major White, last Tuesday night, struck a snag in the Rigolets, opposite Bird's Nest Pilot House, and sunk in 5½ feet. A White was engaged in the lumber business, and owned by W. J. Pointevant and John Orr, of New Orleans.

THE first large stern wheel boat ever built was the Challenge, by Capt. S. C. Young. Length 160 feet; beam 30 feet. The next one was the Citizen, built by Capt Charles Stone; 200 feet long and 45 feet beam. She had four engines.

THE Wheeling insurance on the Celeste, recently sunk in Arkansas river, is as follows: fire and Marine Insurance Company, $2,000; Aetna, $1,000; Peabody, $2,000; Farmers, $1,000; Franklin, $1,000. Total, $8,000.

ON the 1st of January the signal stations along the Ohio and Mississippi rivers will receive, in addition to the report of the condition of the weather, a report of the rise and fall of the rivers at all important points. This report will be of invaluable service to ste

THE VERY LATEST.

WASHINGTON.

The Retrenchment Committee.

A BLUNDER BY OVER ZEALOUS PARTISANS.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
WASHINGTON, D. C., December 15, 1871.

The Republican Senatorial Caucus.

The Republican members of the Senate met in caucus this morning, to consider whether the subject embodied in Trumbull's resolution of yesterday should be referred to the Standing Committee for investigation and report. Mr. Anthony was in the chair, and the debate lasted for over three hours. The debate was red-hot. Logan made an eloquent defence of Trumbull from attempts to represent him as trying to attack the Administration, and forced its authors to disclaim it. He also made a powerful assault upon those he charged with a deliberate attempt to prevent a searching investigation. Trumbull did not remain, but gave definite notice that he would not be a party to covering up what the people wanted uncovered. Conkling, Chandler and a few others of their way of acting and thinking became absolutely fierce that the country would construe the action of the Senate to mean that it had appointed a Committee to cover up abuses rather than expose them. They made the same points over again that had been presented in the course of the debate in the open session, but with a bitterness of personalities that could not be exhibited in the Senate. It was finally decided to strike out of Trumbull's resolution the proposition looking to civil service reform, also the proposition to inquire whether patronage had been used to secure political ends, and to refuse the committee power to send for persons and papers. The senators who carried this, and who have at every step opposed each line of the proposition offered, then forced their own selection of the Committee on the caucus, namely: Buckingham, Howe, Pratt, Harlan, Stewart, Poole and Bayard. This course was taken in violation of all parliamentary rules, by which the friends of a measure are always recognized on a committee.

Senator Wilson had the independence to declare that at least two of the following gentlemen, by all former parliamentary usage, were entitled to places on the committee: Trumbull, Logan, Patterson, Wilson, Schurz, Sumner, Ferry, of Connecticut, Robertson, Hill, Tipton and Alcorn. Instead, the whole committee was selected from those who voted steadily against every radical measure looking to earnest investigation. Mr. Buckingham is a gentleman of spotless integrity, but seldom takes part in business of the Senate except to vote. Pratt, Pool and Bayard have their hands full with the work of the Ku Klux Committee. Howe has no influence in the Senate; neither Harlan nor Stewart dare to investigate anybody, chiefly on account of Stewart's transactions with the Pacific Railroad Company. A New England administration Senator moved at the first Republican caucus of the present session to abolish that Committee, assigning as a reason that it had become a nest for corruptionists and jobbers.

Mr. Anthony will present the caucus resolution on Monday next, when a warm debate is expected over it. The more moderate of the firm supporters of the administration do not hesitate to characterize the course to which they have been committed through the caucus as a serious blunder, and as doing great injustice to the President and a majority of his real friends in the Senate. The caucus appointed the Committee, and thus relieved Vice President Colfax of all responsibility.

WASHINGTON, December 15.

SPEECH OF THE NEW ATTORNEY GENERAL.

This evening a large number of gentlemen from the Pacific coast, including members of Congress, called upon ex-Senator Williams, recently appointed Attorney General, to tender their congratulations. Mr. Williams spoke as follows: I promise all whom it may concern that when I am placed at the head of the Department of Justice in this Government, so far as the jurisdiction of that department may go, its mandates will be dispensed without fear or favor and with equal rigor and respect for all classes and conditions of men. I know not what may be the clamor now made about official delinquencies in the several offices, but so far as the exposure and prosecution of such delinquencies devolve upon the Department of Justice no partizan considerations will have weight, and no pains will be spared to bring the guilty to speedy and condign punishment. I deeply regret that in some portions of the country a spirit of lawlessness seems to prevail. I will favor every consideration of kindness to induce obedience to the laws, but if no other means will answer, then I am for using the whole power of the country in the most vigorous and effective manner to crush out every conspiracy against the peace of society and safety of unoffending citizens. Governments were primarily established to protect the weak against the strong, and if this government fails to perform its functions in that respect, it has a poor claim upon the support and loyalty of its citizens. No one, in the light of recent events in New York and elsewhere, can take office now and escape the vigilant eye of the people, and nothing but active and upright devotion to duty will give general satisfaction. I shall struggle to meet the popular demand as well as to meet the expectations of my friends, with how much of success time and events will determine. I have the honor to be the first cabinet officer taken from the Pacific coast. California, Nevada, Oregon and the Territories of the far West may now consider themselves recognized and represented in the Government. I do not affect indifference to party matters, because I have been elected to office. I belong to the Republican party. I believe in its principles and politics. I have a profound conviction that its ascendancy for some time to come is necessary to the preservation of peace and enforcement of law, and subordinate to my official obligations, everything that I can reasonably and honorably I shall earnestly do to secure its triumph at the next Presidential election.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, December 15, 1871.

BREVITIES.

It is stated that Bank Examiner Callander has resigned.

Eight children were taken from the Orphan Asylum in Brooklyn to-day to the small-pox hospital.

Charles O'Conor declines verifying or denying the statement that Garvey volunteers to turn States' evidence against the ring. There is considerable excitement in ring circles on this subject.

It is rumored that the Grand Jury will bring in indictments against several city officers.

The *Tribune* to-morrow will contain an article in favor of breaking up the two hundred gambling houses of New York and driving from the city of twenty-five hundred professional gamblers, ropers and thieves connected therewith. A list of ninety-five or more of these is given, all of which are said to be known to the police, who are urged to break up the disgraceful business and drive its conductors from the city.

A delegation of Internationals waited upon the workingmen's union to-night requesting them to join in Sunday's procession in honor of the French Communist martyrs of the universal republic. The meeting adjourned without taking action upon the recommendation.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

G. W. Wynne, a young colored lawyer of fine promise, was murdered at Lake Village, Ark., on Monday, by Sanders, Dugan and Garrett, whites. The affair grew out of political excitement. There is great excitement over the affair, and danger that the murderers will be lynched.

A convention of the lawyers of Kentucky met in Louisville yesterday, for the purpose of arranging for the revision of the code, and the establishment of an intermediate court between the Court of Appeals and Circuit Courts.

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, December 15.—River falling, with seventeen inches on Harpeth shoals. Weather clear and pleasant.

Cairo.

CAIRO, December 15.—Arrived—Dexter, from Dogtooth, at 3 P. M. Departed—Pauline Carroll, for New Orleans, at 6 P. M. River stationary. Weather clear. Thermometer 36 degrees.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, December 15.—Arrived—Kate Kinney, from Louisville. Departed—P. W. Strader, for St. Louis; Utah, for Arkansas river.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, December 15.—Sugar in fair demand; inferior 6¾a6¾c; common to good common 7a7¾c; fair to fully fair 8a9¼c; prime 9¼a9½c. Molasses quiet; inferior 29a30c; common 31a32c; fair 36a36c; prime 41a43c; strictly prime to chice 44a47c. Whisky 95c@$1 05.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, December 15, 6 P. M.—Wheat quiet at $1 20¾a1 20¾, seller January. Hogs steady at $3 90 a4 40.

Prurient Taste and Journalism.

[From the N. Y. Tribune].

The truth is, it is high time that the newspapers who control journalism should make a stand against the demand of public appetite which must have its new and highly seasoned dish of adultery and murder served up each morning at the breakfast table. Widely-circulated and so-called respectable journals have ceased to be the mirrors of the world's great movements in politics or morals, and have become mere conduits for personal gossip and scandal. We are charitable enough to believe that this is done, not out of any latent vulgarity in the editors, but simply because it pays. It does pay. The lady and gentleman who would shrink with horror from peeping in their neighbor's keyhole or reading his private letters, are delighted when through the newspaper, as through a spy-glass, they can feast on all the secrets of some individual life, and the nastier the better. If he be a Prince or Grand Duke, they catch with eagerness every morsel of information which Jenkins can worm out of his valet or barber; but their enthusiasm becomes boundless if he be a bigamist or murderer, and they are not content unless every detail be laid before them, and from first to last they can see him at his work.

We have faith enough in the innate purity of American men to believe that this appetite is but a transient feature of the time, due more to love of excitement than to uncleanliness. It will not, we trust, be long before such readers as demand this kind of food must go for it to other sources than leading journals, who will see the inexpediency and moral wrong of forcing it upon innocent youth, or upon the mass of ordinary people whose cleaner taste and higher level of thought cause them to reject it with nausea.

AN exchange says: "How much more intelligent and fascinating the majority of young ladies would be were they to give a little more attention to newspaper reading! We do not mean the flash papers of the day which are filled with matter which, if it does no harm, can certainly do no good, but to newspapers—those which make us familiar with present character and improvement of the age. It is well enough to know something of the world's history, but it is with the present we have mainly to deal, and we know of no more engaging trait in a lady's character than a fair acquaintance with passing events. Every young lady should have an intelligent opinion on the moral, mental, political, and religious subjects of the times, and the best and indeed the only way to find this is to read good newspapers diligently.

STATE NEWS.

Valuable deposits of iron ore and mineral paint have been discovered on a farm a mile north of Williamsport.

Pennsylvanians are asking for one hundred additional postoffices.

Sufficient bonus having been subscribed in New Castle, the Union Glassworks will be started up before March.

William Ryan, a pioneer of Crawford county, died in Mead township on Monday, aged eighty.

West Chester's oldest citizen died last week—Jas. Derry, colored, aged ninety-six.

A man named Anthony, living at Anthony's sluice on the Mahoning, choked to death while eating dinner at Kellersburg.

Hon. Henry C. Carey distinctly remembers being taken to Germantown seventy-three years ago, to escape the yellow fever, then raging in Philadelphia. He was five years old.

When the small-pox broke out in Milton, Dr. Davis made it his business to give up all other practice and attend to that malady alone. Pass his name around as a moral hero.

The first house in Allentown was built by William Allen, in 1750, on a grant of 20,000 acres, received from William Penn; in 1819 it became the county town, and in 1838 its former name of Northampton was changed to Allentown.

A blast was put off in a quarry near Bainbridge, Lancaster county, in the latter part of June, that threw out about a thousand tons of stone. Fifteen thousand bushels of lime have now already been manufactured from the stone thrown out by this blast, and there yet remains a portion to be worked up and burned.

There is a four mill on the Monoquesy creek, at Bethlehem, which was first built in the year 1742. In 1751 this mill came into the possession of the Luckenbach family—one of the original Moravian families which located that town—and it is said it has remained uninterruptedly in the possession of that family to this day.

A girl of fifteen in Bradford county has recently completed a patch-work quilt containing 5,358 pieces. It took her six years to make it.

The Beaver *Argus* says: The Economy Society, at Economy, it is said, now numbers but about eighty persons, nearly all of whom are in the winter of life. Their wealth is estimated at about fifteen millions of dollars. They have been a remarkably quiet, orderly and upright colony, and have always enjoyed the confidence and respect of those who knew them in their moral and business character.

The Punxsutawney *Plaindealer* tells this: An old gentleman named Samuel Blakely, stopping at the Eagle Hotel is reported to have lost several hundred dollars on Tuesday night last. He is in the habit of walking in his sleep, and before going to bed he placed his money in his hat near the bed. The next morning the money was gone. Several persons in the house say they heard him get up and go down stairs in the night, but he knows nothing about it.

Another explanation is given of the cause which led the students of Lafayette College to leave that institution. Owing to the prevalence of the small-pox at Easton and vicinity, the students became alarmed, and petitioned the faculty to immediately end up the almost expired term in any manner they saw fit. This appearing outrageous and unprincipled, to the faculty, called forth their severest disapprobation. The students exasperated by receiving not the least encouragement in their opinions from those whom they had learned to respect, and the danger of the disease threatening them, called several meetings and passed resolutions to disband, which resolutions have been carried out almost unanimously.

It has been decided to cut the Thirty-nine Articles from the course of theological studies at the University of Oxford, England. The London *Telegraph* says: "The vote of the Oxford Convocation beokens the change that is passing over the Church. it is full of importance as the feather which betrays the direction of the theological breeze. It asserts with all the intellectual and theological force of the learned body that so much of our religious forms and institutions as are established by law may be repealed, revised and readjusted by the legislative authority of the State, without any stain upon it. It also declares that the time has arrived when, in the cause of religion itself, it may be desirable to widen the portals of the National Church." The *Daily News* regards Professor Rawlinson's objection to the amendment as the strongest argument which was attempted in its favor. He said that henceforth it would be impossible to distinguish between Churchmen and Dissenters. Can any consummation be more desirable?

SIR WILLIAM JENNER, whose name is now brought prominently before the public as chief physician to the Prince of Wales, was born at Chatham in 1815, and received his education at the the University of London. After acquiring a brilliant reputation as a general practitioner, he was made surgeon-accoucher to the Royal Maternity Charity, and in 1844 retired altogether from the general practice of his profession. In 1848 he became a member of the Royal College of Physicians, and the same year was appointed professor of pathological anatomy in University College and assistant physician to the college hospital. He has held several other important positions among the medical fraternity; in 1862 was gazetted physician extraordinary to the Queen, and in 1867 was chosen to perform the same office for the Prince of Wales. He has written several professional papers of high merit, but is best known as having been the first to establish beyond dispute the difference between typhus and typhoid fevers—a branch of knowledge which he has had occasion to use in the case of his royal patient.

CHICAGO don't appear to have learned perfect wisdom even with reference to guarding against fires, judging from the following from the *Tribune*: "It seems remarkable that no precautions have been taken toward preventing the spread of fires in the North Division. That quarter has already been rebuilt so thickly, especially west of Lasalle street, that a fire, aided by a high wind, would make disastrous work among the pine shanties, and turn out many poor people a second time from their homes at this time to suffer, inevitably, from the rigors of winter. It is reported that there are, as yet, no fire-alarm boxes or watch-towers in the North Division. This is a neglect which—supposing Alderman Busse to have been got out of the way, with his injunctions and blunderbuss—should be remedied at once."

CITY MATTERS.

PROMINENT VISITORS.

A Delegation of Baltimore Merchants in Our City.

A number of gentlemen from Baltimore are at present in our city on a visit, for the purpose of more thoroughly acquainting themselves with Pittsburgh and its interests. They arrived here yesterday morning, and although they came here simply as private citizens, they were soon taken possession of by some of our people, who determined to show them what there is here worthy of special notice, in the shortest possible time. His Honor, Mayor Brush, welcomed the gentlemen, after which carriages were procured and several of the prominent mills and manufactories visited. The new City Hall and other public buildings were taken in before the visitors were driven to the Union Depot Hotel. Here J. McC. Creighton and Robert Pitcairn had ordered an elegant dinner. It was five o'clock when the strangers and a number of our most prominent citizens sat down at the table. An excellent bill of fare was done ample justice to, after which an organization was effected by calling George Black, Esq., of this city, to the chair. The following sentiments were then delivered:

1. By Mr. Creighton—"Our friends from Baltimore:" responded to by Mr. Boyd.
2. By Mr. Boyd—"The city of Pittsburgh," which, in the absence of Mayor Brush, was responded to by J. H. Hampton, Esq.
3. By Hon. James Blackmore—"Our Incoming City Fathers." Response by H. W. Oliver, Esq.
4. By Captain Stafford—"Our Tobacco Interests," Responded to by Mr. H. Jones.
5. By David Aiken, Esq.—"Our Fire Commission." Response by Robert Finney, Esq.
6. By T. W. Davis, Esq.—"The Success of the Westinghouse Brake." Response by Robert Pitcairn, Esq.

The occasion was enlivened by music from a band under the leadership of Professor Irwin, of Baltimore. The affair, which was gotten up on the shortest notice, was an exceedingly happy one. In the evening the Baltimoreans, with a number of our own citizens, occupied a private box at the Pittsburgh's Opera House. To-day they will visit Dixmont, the Penitentiary and the House of Refuge, and in the evening depart for the Monumental City, *via* the Pennsylvania Railroad.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

The second representation of "Divorce" at this theatre last night was so marked in its improvement on the opening performance, that it deserved unqualified approval. All the actors both male and female were thoroughly versed in their parts and the piece ran smoothly. The comedy will be repeated this afternoon, at the matinee and in the evening.

Fifth Avenue Opera House.

"Help" will be given at both the afternoon and evening performances at Manager Beamer's Theater. As these will be the last performances of Mr. Murphy, the house should be crowded on both occasions.

Trimble's Varieties.

A monster bill has been provided for both matinee and night at the Penn street Theater.

Jane Coombs.

Miss Coombs and her company arrived in the city yesterday. The box sheet is still open at Kieber's music store, and a few seats remain to be disposed of.

List of U. S. Patents.

Issued to citizens of Western Pennsylvania for the week ending December 12, 1871, and each bearing that date. Reported weekly for the COMMERCIAL, from the office of David A. Burr, Solicitor of Patents and Attorney in patent cases, Washington City, D. C.:

No. 121,740.—Horse power; A. Wissler, of Brownsville, and J. Gamber, of Petersburg, Pa.

No. 121,746.—Apparatus for drying sand and gravel; A. H. Bauman, Mapleton, Pa.

No. 121,840.—Bee hive; H. A. Bathurst, Clearfield, Pa.

No. 121,898.—Manufacture of nitro-glycerine; E. A. L. Roberts, Titusville, Pa.

TRADE MARKS.

No. 573.—Cast steel and castings; Wm. Butcher & Co., Lewistown, Pa.

HAZARD & CASWELL'S Cod Liver Oil is the best. THS

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

THE following gentlemen were chosen a committee to nominate officers for the Mercantile Library Association for 1872: Wilson King, G. L. Follansbee, A. H. Lane, W. J. Nelson, John McKain, Beverly Jones, T. K. Wilson. The appointments were made last night.

BARKLEY CAMPBELL'S new play, "Peril," which was highly successful in this city and in Buffalo, is unconfined, for early production, with new scenery, &c., and a splendid cast, at the Chestnut street theater, Philadelphia. Our Quaker City friends have a great treat in store.

THE directors of the Dollar Savings Bank met last night and re-elected the present officers to serve for the ensuing year, save in the case of the Solicitor, Hill Burgwin, Esq., heating the position of Assistant. C. W. Robb, Esq., one vote. After the election there was the usual feast of good things.

At a regular meeting of the McCandless Lodge No. 299 A. Y. M., held last evening, the following officers were elected to serve for the ensuing year: W. M.—Wm. Clarke; S. W.—Jas. Laing; J. W.—Ben Darlington; Treasurer—John Perring; Secretary—Wm. King; Trustee—Geo. W. Clay. John H. Ulam and A. J. Harbaugh.

OFFICERS Rivers and Cupples, of the Mayor's detectives, yesterday arrested John Zimmerman, Jenkins Edwards and Daniel Brown, charged with attempting to steal some door mats from the Central Garden Saloon, on Diamond alley. The trio were brought before Mayor Brush, where they had frequently been before. After a hearing they were sentenced to the work house for four months each.

YESTERDAY Anthony Vinzac charged Andrew Burt with larceny, before Deputy Mayor Nichols. The defendant, now an inmate of the work-house, it is alleged, stole two coats and two pairs of pantaloons, valued at forty dollars, from Mr. Vinnace, the stolen property being found in Andrew's effects after his removal to Claremont. He will be re-arrested as soon as he regains his liberty.

YESTERDAY morning Coroner West received a letter from General Wm. S. Smith, of Maywood, Cook county, Ill., stating that Mrs. Mary Stanton, a servant in General Smith's family, had heard that some time ago her husband, John Stanton, had been murdered in this vicinity, and requesting the Coroner to communicate to the writer any knowledge he might have of the matter. The only case on the Coroner's record, seeming to have any reference to the object of the inquiry, is the case of George Stanton, who was killed in March last by being run over by a train on the Pennsylvania Railroad, near Millvale Station. The particulars of this case will be transmitted to General Smith.

YESTERDAY afternoon Coroner West was called on to hold an inquest on the body of a child found dead in bed, at the house of its parents on Center avenue between Kirkpatrick and Erin streets. The evidence developed that the infant was but three days old and that it had been smothered accidentally in the bed by its mother, Mrs. Baer. A verdict of accidental death was rendered.

ALLECHENY.

ITEMS IN BRIEF.

YESTERDAY afternoon, as a young man was walking along the track about three-quarters of a mile east of Aldiance, Ohio, his foot accidentally caught in a "cattle-guard," and before he could extricate himself, a freight train coming east, ran over him, killing him instantly. His body was mangled in a horrible manner. The remains were picked up and taken to the dispatcher's office at Alliance to await an inquest by the coroner there. The deceased has not yet been identified.

A DISCHARGED employee in Semple's dry goods establishment, who resides in Birmingham, was arrested yesterday on Fifth avenue by Chief Clark, on a charge of larceny. The accused has been in the employ of Mr. Semple for some two or three months past, and during that time valuable articles have been missed from the store until the amount reached about seven hundred dollars. When he was brought to the Mayor's office, Mr. Semple was sent for, and the accused acknowledged that he had stolen goods to the amount of $700, as had been estimated by Mr. Semple. The accused pleaded earnestly with Mr. Semple to withdraw the suit provided he would pay for the stolen goods, which he agreed to do. The young man was then released on bail.

The Allegheny Library.

The committee appointed by the Board of Control and the Board of Directors of the Library convened last evening in the city building, for the purpose of completing arrangements for the transfer of the Library. Interesting addresses were made by Capt. Martin, A. Leggate, James Caldwell and C. C. Boyd, from the Board of Directors, and Rev. Jos. King, Wm. M. Claney, Arthur Hobson and R. C. Miller, from the committee. After the delivery of these addresses, the form of transfer was made and the management of the Library was then placed in the hands of the Board of Control. The transfer having been made, Mr. M. R. Sloan was appointed temporary librarian. The present members and the teachers will have access to the Library. The children attending the public schools will be permitted to read in the rooms of the Library, but will not be allowed to take out any books until the new Board of Control is organized. A sub-committee on legislation, consisting of Wm. Blakely, Wm. M. Claney and R. C. Miller was also appointed.

The Election in the Fourth Ward.

Last evening, pursuant to a call, a meeting of the citizens of the first precinct of the Fourth ward was held in the new school house, for the purpose of taking some action to secure a re-count of the votes cast for Select Council. There were between forty and fifty citizens present.

The meeting was organized at half-past eight o'clock by electing John Tittel Chairman. The reporters of the press were appointed secretaries.

The Chairman stated that he did not know exactly the object of the meeting, and requested any one present who understood the object of the call to state it.

Mr. Callery said that it was a general impression throughout the precinct that there was an irregularity in counting the vote for Select Councilmen. The law requires the vote to be counted every hour, and that the vote be announced publicly. It was stated that this no vote was announced until after eleven o'clock. The total vote was not announced, and was even refused the reporters who had called at the school house to get the result. Interested parties, also, were excluded from the room, which also accounts somewhat for the irregularities.

Mr. Moore stated that if a respectable body of citizens desire to have the vote recounted, and will express that wish to the Board of Election Officers, the Board will take the necessary steps to have a recount.

Mr. Reel moved that a committee be appointed to wait on the Election Board and request them to recount the votes cast for Select Councilmen.

Mr. Weitershausen requested that the vote for Alderman be also counted.

Mr. Callery stated that it would be well to have the votes cast for all the officers recounted, and a motion to that effect was made and carried.

The following committee was then appointed: Messrs. Wm. Reel, Joseph Rynd, Henry Stutz and Christian Shafer. The vote will be counted in the presence of the committee.

The committee was instructed not to wait on the Board, but to address them in writing, and ask to call another meeting of the citizens to report the result.

The meeting then adjourned.

HOLIDAY DINNERS.

Go to the Opera House Dining Rooms for Dinner.

Everybody and everybody's brother enjoys a holiday dinner, and we would therefore advise everybody and his brother to go every day from now until after the holidays and continue on going to the Opera House Dining Rooms, where they will find holiday dinners every day. Mr. Heineman, the proprietor, has fully demonstrated his fitness for the position, and has rendered general satisfaction to his patrons. The Richard Hall bottle-fine is on the city, and the bar is at all times supplied with the choicest brands of wines and liquors.

Piles! Piles!

Blind, Bleeding, Itching, Internal, External, &c., positively and permanently cured by Absorption, without pain, danger, caustics or instruments of any kind. No detention from business, but almost instant relief given, no matter of how long standing. by Dr. W. A. McCandless' office, 140 Arch street, Philadelphia, and now at the Union Depot Hotel in this city, where his patients and the afflicted can visit him for consultation and treatment. Will remain till the 23d instant. The Doctor also cures Fistula, Fissure of the Anus, Prolapsus Recti and all ulcerations of the lower bowel.

Charges moderate. All consultations free.

Holiday Presents

In dry goods, cheap, at McKee, Murphy & Co.'s.

Five Hundred Christmas Gifts

Carried off yesterday from the book store of S. A. Clarke & Co., 119 Wood street. Still on hand full sets in fine bindings of Waverly Novels, Charles Dickens, Washington Irving, Hawthorne, Bulwer, Prescott, Charles Lever, Thackeray, Disraeli, Froude, Appleton's new American Cyclopedia, Webster Unabridged, Library of Wonders, Dore's Illustrations, Allibone's Dictionary of Authors, Poet and Painter, Republican Court, and a thousand more. Juveniles toy books and games in great profusion. Useful and fancy articles for Children, Ladies and Gentlemen. Store open until 10 P. M.

S. A. Clarke & Co.,
119 Wood street,
second door below Fifth avenue.

Holiday Presents

In dry goods, cheap, at McKee, Murphy & Co.'s.

For Christmas Presents

Go to the China Store, 100 Wood street.

Holiday Presents

In dry goods, cheap, at McKee, Murphy & Co.'s.

Christmas Presents.

Anything and everything you want at the Department Store, Masonic Hall building.

Holiday Presents

In dry goods, cheap, at McKee, Murphy & Co.'s.

Gold Band and Pure White

China at R. E. Breed & Co.'s China store, 100 Wood street.

Holiday Presents

In dry goods, cheap, at McKee, Murphy & Co.'s.

Holiday Goods.

Large stock at the China store of R. E. Breed & Co., 100 Wood street.

Holiday Presents

In dry gods, cheap, at McKee, Murphy & Co.'s.

Fine Table Cutlery

At R. E. Breed & Co.'s China store, 100 Wood street.

Holiday Goods

At the china store, No. 100 Wood street.

Holiday Presents

In dry goods, cheap, at McKee, Murphy & Co.'s.

For Irritation of the Scalp,

Apply *Burnett's Cocoaine* night and morning.

Holiday Presents

In dry goods, cheap, at McKee, Murphy & Co.'s.

"Burnett's Cologne Water

Is preferred to the German by the fashion."—*Home Journal.*

For sale at retail as well as wholesale by John F. Henry, 8 College Place, New York.

Holiday Presents

In dry goods, cheap, at McKee, Murphy & Co.'s.

Royal Baking Powder.

Sold by all grocers.

Holiday Presents

For the holidays, at R. E. Breed & Co.'s China store, No. 100 Wood street.

Fine Table Pottery,

Expressly for the holidays at the Department Store, Masonic Hall building.

Bohemian Glassware

And toilet sets, at the China store, No. 100 Wood street.

Bohemian Glass

Vases and toilet setts at the Department Store, 59 Fifth avenue.

Parian Marble Vases

For holiday gifts, at the China store of R. E. Breed & Co., 100 Wood street.

Parian Marble

Vases and statuetts at the Department Store, Masonic Hall building.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

John W. Pittock & Co., booksellers and stationers, 76 Fifth avenue, opposite Postoffice, now have their large and varied assortment of holiday goods on display, and would respectfully solicit a call from those in search of holiday presents, and an examination of their stock consisting of a fine assortment of holiday books, diaries, illustrated books, historical works, library sets, travels, gift books, poetical works, bibles, prayer books, juvenile books, toy books, annuals, writing desks, dominoes, backgammon, chess, checkers, dominoes, artbeads, gold pens, pencils, pocket books wallets, portmonnies, albums, stereoscopes, initial papers, A B C blocks, card puzzles, blocks puzzles, toy boxes, fancy boxes, games, portfolios, visiting cards, fine stationary, Christmas books of Christmas-tree ornaments, Christmas-tree lanterns, Christmas-tree flags, Christmas-tree candles. John W. Pittock & Co., opposite postoffice.

SILVER PLATED WARE,

New stock for the holidays, at the Department Store, 59 Fifth avenue.

GIFT BOOKS.

There is no more appropriate gift for the holidays than a neat and tastily bound volume of the standard poets or other standard works, or some one of the many elegantly bound miscellaneous volumes intended expressly for presents, and there is no place in the city where a better stock of just such books can be found than at R. S. Davis & Co.s, 75 Liberty street. Messrs. Davis & Co. have a large and well selected stock of holiday goods, including a fine assortment of initial and tinted French note paper with envelops to match, writing desks, tourists, cases, &c., &c.

OYSTERS FOR CHRISTMAS.

Send your orders for Christmas oysters to Mr. John Buck, No. 44 Diamond market. He keeps the freshest oysters, best fish and game, and sells cheaper than the cheapest. Mr. Buck has done more to break up the monopoly in the oyster trade and furnish our citizens with good oysters at a reasonable price than any other man in the business. He now sells the very best can oysters at thirty cents per can and the finest quality of bucket oysters at thirty-five cents per quart.

LADIES' KID GLOVES,

Best quality, at the Department Store, Masonic Hall building.

CHRISTMAS OYSTERS.

Persons who live in the country towns can get their oysters at Pancoast's, 184 Liberty street, at 30 cents per can prime, warranted to be as good as can be bought in the city at 50 cents per can. We will send C. O. D. the best prime full cans at 30 cents. All kinds of game always on hand. Pancoast & Co., 184 Liberty street. TUTHS

HOLIDAY GOODS.

Solid gold chains, bracelets and a hundred other articles at the Department Store, Masonic Hall building.

EXQUISITE TASTE,

Superior skill and sterling honesty are three qualities which most men, we venture to say, would like to be assured were possessed by the parties from whom they buy their jewelry. We will tell our readers how they can be suited—deal with Mr. C. Terheyden, the well known manufacturing jeweler of No. 130 Smithfield street.

DEPARTMENT STORE.

Go to 59 Fifth avenue for holiday goods of all descriptions.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES.

For pulmonary and asthmatic disorders, have proved their efficacy by a test of many years, and have received testimonials from eminent men who have used them. TUTHS

FOR FINE POCKET BOOKS

Go to Allan C. Bakewell & Co.'s, 15 Wood street.

DOLLS AND TOYS,

In great variety, at the Department Store, Masonic Hall Building.

FOR NEW YEARS' CALLING CARDS,

Leave your orders at Allen C. Bakewell's store, 75 Wood street.

MARRIED:

HORNER—WITTER—At St. Paul, Minnesota, December 7, 1871, by the Rev. J. H. McKinley, Rev. S. W. HORNER, of the Pittsburgh Conference, and Miss MARY WITTER.

LEWIS—RALLSTON—At the residence of the bride's parents, on the evening of December 12, by the Rev. R. F. Brooke, D. D., WILLIAM P. LEWIS, of Pittsburgh, and Miss THERESE M. RALLSTON, of Allegheny city.

SIMPSON—THOMPSON—On Thursday evening, December 14th, 1871, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. Thos. Chamberlain, M. A., Mr. JAMES M. SIMPSON and Miss MARY J. THOMPSON.

DRAVO—MILLER—On Thursday, the 14th instant, at the residence of the bride's parents, No. 213 West Lombard street, Baltimore, Maryland, by the Rev. Dr. Eddy, CHARLES M. DRAVO, of this city, and MARY E. MILLER.

DIED.

WINEBIDDLE—At his residence, Penn avenue, on Tuesday, December 14, 1871, PHILIP WINEBIDDLE, in the ninety-first year of his age.

Notice of funeral in evening papers.

Oldest Ins. Co. in America
ASSETS, $3,185,219 41.
Ins. Co. of North America
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Losses adjusted and paid by
WILLIAM L. JONES, 84 Fourth ave.

Lea & Perrins' Sauce,
Pronounced by connoisseurs the only good Sauce. It imparts appetite and digestion, and is universally relished for its flavor. We are directed by Messrs. LEA & PERRINS to prosecute all parties making or vending base counterfeits.
JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS, Agents,
TuThs NEW YORK.

LIVINGSTON & CO.,
Iron Founders, Manufacturers Light Grey Iron
CASTINGS.
(Light Cast Goods our Specialty.)
Loose Joint Butts, Sinclair and Gate Hinges, Latches, Sash Fullers, and other articles of Builders' Hardware always on hand. Office and Works, near Exhibition Building, Pittsburgh City. P. O. address, Lock Box 302, Pittsburgh, Pa.

DENTISTRY.
Dr. W F. FUNDENBERG.
Has resumed the practice of his profession, at No. 106 FOURTH AVENUE, between Wood and Smithfield streets.

RELICIOUS.

NEW JERUSALEM CHURCH, Corner of Wood and Sixth streets. At 10½ A. M., service by Zachariah Jones, Esq., from the New Church Magazine. Subject: "The World's Redemption."

PLYMOUTH CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, Rev. E. Y. GARRETT, Pastor. Preaching MORNING and EVENING in LECTURE HALL, corner of Federal and Lacock streets, Allegheny City, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M. Sunday School Concert Sabbath afternoon at 3 P. M. Strangers and others are cordially welcome to all.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner Fifth and Wood streets, avenue—Services 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sabbath School at 2 P. M. Strangers and others are cordially welcome to attend.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE
OF
CROMLOW & COON'S
Planing Mill Property.
On WEDNESDAY, the 24 day of January, 1872, commencing at 10 A. M., I will sell at Public Auction, on the Premises, all the right, title and interest of E. N. Coon, being the partner of the late firm of Coon & Cromlow, bankrupt, of, in and to the following described Real Estate, situate in West Brownsville, Washington county, Pa., to wit: Lots Nos. 85, 87 and 88, in the plan of said Borough, having fronteast a front of 180 feet on Water street and extending back the same width 140 feet to Middle street, on which are erected a large Planing Mill, with all the machinery and fixtures; a small Dwelling House and Outbuildings.

Also, a certain Wharf extending from low water mark in the Monongahela river back to Water street, and fronting on said river 170 feet, more or less, and between Nos. 85 and 86 and the end of Broadway street in said Borough.

Also, two certain other Lots of Ground in said Borough, to wit: Lots Nos. 90, 91 and 92 fronting on Church street, having thereon erected a Frame Building one and one-half stories high, with shed attached.

The above Property will be sold as a whole or in separate parcels, as may be determined on the day of sale, subject to the payment to the widow of John Gregg, deceased of the interest semi-annually on $1,567 97, and of said principal sum to the heirs of the said John Gregg, deceased, after her death.

Terms—One-third cash, and the balance in two equal instalments, payable in nine and twelve months, respectively, with interest from the date of sale, to be secured by bond and mortgage on the premises.

ROBERT McKINLEY, Assignee.
ws

CHEAP
PROPERTY.
TWO GOOD OIL WELLS, producing 10 Barrels, $40,000—$20,000 cash.
THREE WELLS, producing 17 Barrels daily, $13,500—$4,000 cash.
ONE WELL, producing 4 Barrels daily, $3,500—$1,000 cash.
FIFTY ACRES FEE SIMPLE, close to 100 Barrel Well, $200 per Acre.
FIFTY ACRES near Peterburg Oil Field. Price $15,000.
HERBST & MURRAY.
BOX 333, PARKER'S LANDING.

LOTS.
Our New Plan in East Liberty, three minutes walk from Railroad Station, at $175 and $200 each, payments $5 per month.
Also, Lots at $300 and $700 each, $10 per month. Lumber given on credit to build.
MELLON BROTHERS,
LUMBER OFFICE, EAST LIBERTY.

JOHN H. STEWART.....ROBT. H. PATTERSON
Robt. H. Patterson & Co.
LIVERY, SALE
AND
COMMISSION STABLES,
Cor. Seventh Avenue and Liberty St.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Auction Sale Saturday, 10 O'clock A. M.

J. G. WEIR,
COACH AND WAGON BUILDER,
CORNER WASHINGTON AND POPLAR STREETS.

Great Western Gun Works.
RIFLES, SHOT GUNS,
REVOLVERS.
Caps, Powder, Shot, Wads, Bullets, Game Bags, Shot Belts, Powder Flasks, Gun Materials and Sporting Goods of every description at very low prices. Ideal exclusively in Fine Arms and Gun Material, and have the only full assortment in the city, and sell at lower prices than can be had anywhere in the country. Call and see, or send for a Price List before purchasing elsewhere. Firearms neatly and promptly repaired. Guns for hire. Tents for sale. Army Rifles, Carbines and Revolvers bought or traded for.
GREAT WESTERN GUN WORKS, 179 SMITHFIELD STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.

AIKEN'S
Perfect fitting
SHIRTS
Directions for Self-Measure sent on application. Perfect Fitting Shirts of every description always in stock and warranted to fit.
JAMES H. AIKEN,
74 Fifth avenue, opposite Postoffice.

$1,000 REWARD.
For any case of Blind, Bleeding, Itching or Ulcerated Piles that Dr. BING'S PILE REMEDY fails to cure. It is prepared expressly to cure the Piles and nothing else, and has cured cases of over fifty years standing. Sold by all druggists. Price $1 00. R. E. SELLERS & CO., Agents, 45 Wood street, Pittsburgh. TTSS

FAIRBANKS'
STANDARD
SCALES,
OF ALL SIZES.
FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO.,
102 SEC